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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLIC OPINION

"Since last so many years, I have tried hair oils of various types both Indian and Foreign. On a certain occasion, a friend recommended to use RAMTIRTH BRAHMI OIL (SPECIAL NO. 1) of Ramtirth Yogashram, Bombay 4. Accordingly and using it since last few days. Many advantages have accrued to me by the use of that oil. Eyesight improved. Memory became more sharpened. Now I can have sound sleep. Mind remains peaceful. Headache has stopped forever. My nose which was sometimes bleeding is completely cured. Hair have become blacky. In short, whatever my complaints for last so many years, have been all removed by this wonderful oil."

Cordially Yours,
(Sd.) DAVE MANILAL HARINARAYAN
B.A. (Hons.) BARODA.

South Africa Down In U. N.

Competent To Discuss Ghetto Question

INDIA'S PLEA TO MAKE INVESTIGATIONS SOON

LAKE SUCCESS, May 9 (U.P.A.)

THE Union of South Africa today suffered the first set-back in its litigation with India over treatment of Indians when the United Nations General Assembly's Political Committee voted down a move to declare the matter outside its jurisdiction. The vote was seven for, 33 against and 10 abstentions.

South African delegate E. H. Louw based his argument on a ruling by Assembly President Dr. Herbert Evatt in Paris that questions of jurisdiction and of competence to deal with the matter should be decided on before the substance was discussed.

India's chief delegate Mr. M. C. Setalvad, read a 5,000 word statement on the treatment of Indians in South Africa before the Committee adjourned for lunch, adds Reuter.

The debate began on the request of the South African delegate Mr. Eric Louw to speak first, as he wished to query the competence of the Committee to consider the subject.

After a discussion lasting nearly 90 minutes, the Committee decided that India should be allowed to speak first because the point of competence could not be valid unless India had placed the subject matter of the complaint before the Committee.

The abstaining countries included the United States, Britain and Australia, those voting against the proposal included Holland and Belgium.

Mr. Eric Louw said that a comma (after the word immediately) had been omitted and that in the United Nations press release, the comma had been put in the proper place.

This comma, he said, would have made all the difference in favour of the South African contention, but he was not going to make too much of the comma.

INVESTIGATE IT

Mr. Setalvad asked the United Nations to make "any investigations it may deem necessary" regarding the treatment of Indians in South Africa, India also asked the United Nations to call upon South Africa to end racial discrimination.

There was general praise in the Committee for the restrained yet cogent argumentation presented by Mr. Setalvad in putting India's case.

Mr. Setalvad stressed the point that there was danger of the Indian position in South Africa getting worse and that the United Nations could not afford to pursue a policy of indifference.

STRAW IN THE WIND

The first voting in the debate—although on the minor point of priority in taking the floor—was thought in the lobbies to have some significance in the future course of the discussion.

The debate will be resumed tomorrow morning when the South African leader, Mr. Eric Louw, is expected to contend that the Assembly be debarred from dealing with the subject under Article two (seven) of the Charter.

HUMILIATING

After recalling the salient facts about the Indians in South Africa, Mr. M. C. Setalvaid said: "In spite of the fact that Indians in South Africa are South African nationals, they have been subjected to the most severe, and most humiliating discrimination for no other reason, but that they belong to another race and are of a different colour from the white population of South Africa.

"They are subjected to all kinds of deprivation of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

"This process has been going on, sometimes slowly, sometimes drastically, for many years, until now the Indians in South Africa are a helpless, voiceless and voteless minority with many fundamental human rights denied to them.

"They are victims of an ever-increasing measure of racial suppression and hatred, without even the assurance of the minimum protection for their lives and property which it is the right of every person to expect from the state to which he owes allegiance as a national.

"Let me add that this is the plight not only of Indians, but of all Asiatics in the Union of South Africa, but also of the coloured per-

(Continued on page 7)

PROVIDENT FUND FOR WORKERS

I. N. T. U. C. Executive's Demand

INDORE, May 9, (A.P.I.): The newly elected General Council of the Indian National Trade Union Congress passed eleven resolutions today, nine of them left over by the open session.

Briefly stated the resolutions were:

Wages and settlement of disputes of service classes: except in a few cases, the needs of those engaged in various services either under Government, local authorities or in trade and commerce have not been sympathetically met by their employers.

The Government of India and the Provincial Governments should introduce schemes of provident fund and gratuity without delay for industrial workers displaced or retired due to overage or invalidity.

NEW PRESIDENT OF I. N. T. U. C.

Mr. Khandubhai Desai

INDORE, May 9, (A.P.I.): Last year's President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, and the General Secretary Mr. Khandubhai Desai, found their positions inter-changed in the election of office-bearers for the coming year held this morning by the General Council, which itself was elected by the delegates yesterday.

Voted

RECEPTION TO NEHRU

The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India was accorded a rousing reception by a vast crowd consisting of the Cabinet Ministers, high Government officials, members of the Diplomatic Corps and others, on his return from London to New Delhi on May 7, after the conclusion of the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. The Prime Minister is seen here with some of the members of the Diplomatic corps and others at the Willingdon Aerodrome.—P.I.B.

United Maharashtra With Bombay Soon

DR. GADGIL'S OPTIMISM

"Sardar Is Already Following Principle Of Linguistic Redistribution"

POONA, May 9. (A.P.I.): Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Director of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, expressed the hope here at a public meeting that a United Maharashtra Province, inclusive of Bombay, would be an accomplished fact in the near future.

Dr. Gadgil added that though the dominent forces in the country today appeared to be arrayed against its cause, it was to be welcomed "that the Socialists, Communists and other Leftist parties supported the formation of such a Province.

Dr. Gadgil was speaking for the first of a series of five talks on the issue of the United Maharashtra Province arranged by the Spring Lecture Series.

CAPITALIST HOLD

He held that the root of both the Dar Commission and Pattabhi Committee Report giving a vote against Bombay being included in Maharashtra lay in the hold that the capitalists and rightist forces exercised on the economic and political fields in the country. The reason was not to be found in the argument put forward by the Pattabhi Committee that the uncertainty of the future of Bombay was telling on industry there and that the production would fall down if Bombay were included in Maharashtra. "Economic facts and figures speak against such a proposition", Dr. Gadgil added.

BETTER ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Three-Man Committee had argued, Dr. Gadgil said, that the economic conditions in the country did not permit the early formation of linguistic provinces. The redistribution of the country on linguistic basis would not involve increased expenditure as there could not be more than 15 units under the new scheme.

On the other hand, the formation of linguistic provinces would be a step towards putting economic conditions in the country on a better footing.

'As things stand at present,' he said, 'the Government of a multilingual province cannot be expected to draw up an economic programme which will meet the needs of all its regions. What is good for Gujerat is not necessarily good for Maharashtra'.

Dr. Gadgil said the demand for formation of linguistic provinces was necessarily a problem of democratic administration and not a reflection of excessive provincialism. People who talked about this provincialism getting opposed to nationalism forgot that there were limits even to the sense of nationalism.

Dr. Gadgil added that the principle of linguistic redistribution was being actually followed by the States Ministry under Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel whilst merging or integrating States. The covenant of Saurashtra, the formation of Greater Rajasthan, the merger of Oria speaking States in Orissa, all stood a testimony to that.

Nehru To Broadcast To Nation Today

NEW DELHI, May 9 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, will broadcast to the nation at 8-30 p.m. tomorrow from Delhi Radio station. This will be replayed by all the stations of All India Radio.

Governors' Conference Concludes

NEW DELHI, May 9 (A.P.I.): The two-day Conference of Governors concluded today after a two-hour session in the morning. An announcement from Government House said that this morning's discussion was concerned with the duties and functions of Governors generally.

Mrs. Pandit In Washington

WASHINGTON, May 9, (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador—designate to the United States, arrived by air this morning and was given an enthusiastic welcome by more than 500 wellwishers.

On alighting from the plane, Mrs. Pandit said: "I look forward to a period of friendship between India and America. I hope that together, we can contribute toward the solution of the many problems facing the world today".

In a brief speech which was recorded for broadcast, Mrs. Pandit recalled her "sense of privilege at being able to represent India in America at a time when problems requiring the coming together of democratic and peace loving nations faced the world."

Mrs. Pandit expressed the hope again that India and the United States together "can be instrumental in helping to solve the great and important issues which face us."

DR. LOZANO MEETS PANDIT NEHRU

NEW DELHI, May 9, (U. P. I.): Dr. Alfredo Lozano, Chairman of the U.N.C.I.P. met the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, this morning when, it is understood, the final proposals of the Commission for a truce agreement between India and Pakistan on Kashmir were discussed.

Mr. Gopalaswamy Alyyangar and Mr. Girija Shankar Bajpai were also present during the discussion.

DACOITS FIGHT EAST PUNJAB POLICE

Two Constables Killed

JULLUNDER, May 9, (A. P. I.): Two police constables have been killed and two others wounded in an encounter with dacoits and military deserters which according to an East Punjab official, "is in all probability still continuing".

The incident is reported from Damgarh village, on the Grand Trunk Road six miles from Ludhiana.

About 100 officers and men of the East Punjab Police force are engaged in the action which began at about 4 p.m. yesterday when the dacoits numbering about nine, and military deserters, in hiding in the village, resisted arrest and opened fire on the police.

China Reds Within 15 Miles Of Shanghai

SPORADIC FIGHTING ON THE OUTSKIRTS

Two-Pronged Drive In South

SHANGHAI, May 9 (P.T.I.-Reuter)

THE Chinese Government today officially admitted that Communist troops were within 15 miles of Shanghai, fifth largest city in the world.

A communique said a small detachment of Communists had reached Kating, 15 miles northwest of the city of four million people and "sporadic fighting" was going on only 12 miles from its outer defences.

Kating is ten miles west of Woosung harbour, loss of which would enable the Communists to close the Whangpoo River to all shipping.

Some 400 miles to the north, in the battle for Tsingtao, United States naval base, the Government claimed to have killed 8,000 Communists in four days, and reported the threat to the port crushed by a Communist defeat at Tsimo, to the north.

The United States West Pacific fleet is based on Tsingtao, in Shangtung Province.

TWO-PRONGED DRIVE

The official Central News Agency today reported that Communist armies had launched a two-pronged drive in Southern China. One arm was reported pushing eastward along the Chekian-Kiangsu railway towards Nanchang, provincial Capital of Kiangsi, and the other driving south for the border of Fukien Province, home territory of most Chinese emigress in Malaya and the Philippines.

Fighting in the Shanghai area was confined to two sectors, the communique added. Government troops counter-attacking with an air "umbrella" halted the Communist advance south of Kashan, about 50 miles from Shanghai, it said.

Air forces supporting the Shanghai garrison inflicted more than 500 casualties in 24 hours, the communique said. It destroyed 20 lorries, sank 90 river craft and scored a direct hit on a Communist field headquarters.

REINFORCEMENTS

Nationalist newspapers reported a continual stream of Communist reinforcements moving up to join three complete armies under General Chen Yi, poised for an attempt to crack to 90-mile defence line covering Shanghai.

On the southern front, the communique said, Communist forces in the middle stretch of the Chekiang—Kiangsi railway were attcking Yuanshan, only about ten miles from the Fukien border.

Yuanchan is linked by road with the coastal cities of Fukien, opposite Formosa, including Foochow, provincial capital.

In beleaguered Shanghai itself, latest defence moves included a Government order to requisition nearly 1,000 lorries and 300 jeeps for army use for a week, and organisation of "self defence corps" by residents of large blocks of flats.

MOSCOW'S HAND

LONDON: The UPA adds: Official quarters said the belief was spreading in British Government circles that Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung was acting under orders from Moscow and would not be an "Oriental Tito".

Government analysts have reported on the close similarity of Communist comments on the Atlantic Pact.

REPUDIATION

CANTON: The Nationalist Government today repudiated the postal agreement with the Reds which allowed the exchange of letters and other materials.

A communique suspended all postal and telegraphic communications between the Nationalist and Communists.

Rail traffic between Canton and Hankow will remain closed for at least a week following an explosion along the right of way, according to arrivals here.

Passengers, who had been delayed by an ammuniton explosion aboard a north-bound train Monday, said bullets were exploding on Wednesday when they had to bypass the danger area in order to continue their journey. They said the explosion occurred while Nationalist troops unloaded ammunition at Chuanhsien. They said the blast flattened houses in the vicinity.

WILL U. S. DEFEND HONG KONG?

Tokyo Speculation

TOKYO, May 9 (UPA): Some American officials in Japan are wondering if the United States would be obliged under the Atlantic Pact to help defend Hong Kong if Chinese Communists attack it. Reliable British quarters here are sure that the Communists will attack the British Crown colony. One informed British source said it is not a question of "if" it will be attacked, but of "when"

Neutral observers say that Chinese Communists appear to hold no fear of the British. The Communists have repeatedly demanded elimination of all foreign influence from China. They have not backed down diplomatically after the shelling of British naval forces on the Yangtze, but, on the contrary, have demanded damages.

Competent sources pointed out here that American forces in Japan would not move to Hong Konk except on orders from Washington. Local military commanders would not be in position to move unless direct action was taken against American interests.

Practice alerts were held during the weekend, when Britons and Americans armed with riding crops and lead piping patrolled halls and entrances.

Chinese blacksmiths and carpenters, were working overtime to reinforce shopwindows and doors with steel grills or thick wooden boards.

Three more political prisoners were executed today making the total 25 in five days. They shouted Communist slogans and sang the national anthem and were given 5-minute to write farewell letters.

(Earlier News on Page 9).

LOUW-SETALVAD WORD BATTLE

Competence To Talk On Issue

LAKE SUCCESS, May 9. (PTI-Reuter): The Indian complaint against the treatment of Indians in South Africa opened before the United Nations Political Committee today.

The Chairman, M. Fernand Van Langenhove, of Belgium, said at the opening that he had to make a "rather embarrassing" decision as to who should be the first speaker.

M. Van Langenhove said that Mr. Eric Louw, of Saurth Africa, had asked to speak first, but Mr. M. C. Setalvad, of India, also asked for the floor, requesting priority because his delegation had sought the item's inclusion on the General Assembly agenda.

M. Langenhove quoted the rules of procedure that speakers should be called in the order in which they asked for the floor.

"I consider that I am bound by the rules of procedure to call first upon the representative of South Africa since it was he who asked for the floor first," he said.

"If the Committee thinks this erroneous, I shall be glad to bow to the wishes of the Committee".

PERSIAN VIEW

The representative of Persia said that it was a well-established practice that if anyone asked for inclusion of an item on the agenda, it was incumbent on the author to explain his view.

Mr. Setalvad said the position was very clear. The item had been put on the agenda at the instance of India. "I think I am right in saying that the normal practice is that the member who has put the item on the agenda has the right to speak first", he added.

He said that the rule quoted by the Chairman referred to the debate after the subject was before the House.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Louw replied that he had made his request not for the purpose of getting in first. "I desired to raise a point of order and it is because of that reason that I ask to be allowed to speak first".

Mr. Louw said he wanted to raise the Assembly's competence in the matter.

He said that in Paris when South Africa objected to the item being placed on the agenda, the President said that any decision by the General Assembly to include this matter on the agenda still left it open for the appropriate committee—in this case, the Political Committee—to deal with the question of competency.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that the South African delegate was incorrect in describing his point as a point of order. "That is not a point of order, but a point of substance which this Committee and later the Assembly has to decide", he said.

"After I have begun the debate, the South African delegate can raise the question of competence. After that, a vote can be taken on the two issues".

Prince Wan Waithayakon, of Siam, supported India.

INDIANS IN CHINA UNPERTURBED

HONGKONG, May 9 (PIT-Reuter): The Indian mercantile community in Hongkong about 2,000 strong is not at all perturbed at the recent success of the Communist Army which is now at the gates of Shanghai.

Confident that their long-established cotton-for-silk China coast trade will continue under the Chinese Communists through Britain's great far eastern port, many Indian merchants have opened several new branches here and reinforced a number of existing Hongkong offices, the doyen of Indian merchants said today. The only worry of this 2,000-odd community, established for nearly 75 years is that the colony may not be properly defended by the British Government.

Shanghai's Indian community was reported to be pursuing its normal duties "without the slightest sign of panic." Only a very small number had inquired about evacuation, an Indian Consular officer said. Along with the Shanghai's 3,000 Britons all the 600 Indian residents are included under the British safety and evacuation scheme

Only about 11 Pakistanis and three Indians were known to be residing in Canton.

Indian and Pakistan authorities had issued no official warnings to evacuate or other advice to their nationals, nor was any such action contemplated.

They had left decision on this matter to the individuals themselves although official assistance and advice was always available.

Dail To Challenge Britain

NO RIGHT TO ENACT IRELAND BILL

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 9.

Increasing activity is being shown in Eire against the Ireland Bill introduced in the British Parliament, guaranteeing the territorial integrity of Northern Ireland.

Tomorrow the Dail will challenge the British Parliament's right to enact legislation affecting Irish territory. Mr. De Valera calls British action as an act of aggression and says Irishmen should be withdrawn from the United Kingdom to the United States, Canada, New Zealand and elsewhere as a protest against the British action.

Mr. De Valera pleads for national unity at this moment and says we must make up our minds with far greater determination that we are going to use this challenge to end partition. If there are people who think that the Irish people can be halted now they are making a mistake, he said.

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Wanted an experienced Stenographer, able to handle independent Correspondence. Apply with testimonials to Box No. R. 101, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an influential and experienced Canvasser for a daily Newspaper in Bombay, particularly having contact with Cinemas and Film Companies. Apply with testimonials to Box No. T 35 "Bombay Chronicle."

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The Lady Irwin College for Women, Sikandra Road, New Delhi, provides a Teachers' Training Diploma Course in Home Science and a Diploma Course in Needlework. The new session commences from September 1st. Minimum qualification for admission — Matriculation or its equivalent. Prospectuses are available from the Directress on payment of eight annas per copy. Applications on prescribed forms should reach the Directress by the 1st August. 4351

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission Mavelikara Travancore.

PUBLIC NOTICES

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

EVENING ART CLASSES

From 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.).

New Session opens on 13th June, 1949.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for lovers of art, art students and professional artists. Expert guidance in the following subjects is given:

Drawing from Life, Painting in oils and water colours, drawing and sketching in charcoal, pastel and pencil, design and commercial art, etc.

Individual attention a special feature. Further particulars can be had from the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, Bombay No. 1. 4323

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From 8 to 10 a.m. (S.T.).

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for art students, lovers of art and professional artists.

These Classes are specially meant for those students who are unable to join the Day Classes or the Evening Art Classes at this Institution. These Classes are under the PERSONAL GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION OF THE DIRECTOR ASSISTED BY TWO TEACHERS, MESSRS. J. M. AHIVASI AND B. D. SHIRGAONKAR.

Instructions will be given in the following subjects:—

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Drawing, painting, designing in Indian and Oriental style, composition dealing with typical Indian subjects, brush and outline drawing and study from Life and Antique in typical Indian or Western style.

FOR BEGINNERS:

Fundamentals of drawing and sketching, freehand drawing, drawing and painting from Life or Cast, still life and pattern design.

Individual attention, facilities for tuition in selected subjects and no examination are special features.

For further particulars, apply to the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, Bombay. 1. 4324

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 173390 on the life of Mr. Thomas Caetano Alphonso, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is filed with the undersigned within one month from date.

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Manager.

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Fort, Bombay.
Date: 10-5-49 688

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

FOR THE POST OF TECHNICAL DRAUGHTSMAN AT THE NORTHCOTE TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, SHOLAPUR.

APPLICATIONS are invited from the Natives of the Province of Bombay and Non-Muslim displaced persons from Pakistan for the post of Technical Draughtsman at the Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur in the Scale of Rs. (70-3-130). However a higher starting pay in the existing scale may be granted to deserving candidates. The pay scale of this post is also to be revised. The post is of a permanent and pensionable nature.

QUALIFICATIONS: A Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering of a recognised University or Engineering Institute, with at least two years experience in Mechanical or Electrical workshops teaching experience will be considered as an additional qualification. The candidate must be able to teach through 'Marathi' if necessary. The age limit prescribed is 30 years, but this condition will be relaxed in deserving cases.

Particulars and application forms can be had from the Head Master, Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur on request. Applications by registered post should reach the Head Master, Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur on or before 7th June, 1949. 4343

WANTED

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Building Inspectors in the grade of Rs. 80-5-110 E.B. -6-140 plus Rs. 5/- cycle allowance P.M. and dearness allowance sanctioned by the Municipality from time to time. The candidate should be a Diploma holder in Civil Engineering of a recognised College with knowledge of Gujerati and cycling. The posts are permanent and pensionable.

Applications stating full particulars regarding age, qualifications and previous experience etc. together with testimonials should reach the Undersigned on or before 28th May, 1949.

T. R. DESAI,
Chief Officer.

Surat Borough Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 6-5-1949. 4344

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from experienced trained Gujarati knowing lady graduates for the post of Lady Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Municipal Girls' High School in the grade of Rs. 150-10-260-15-350 plus Dearness allowance, House Rent allowance and Compensatory allowance at sanctioned rates. The applicant should state her qualifications, experience, mother tongue, age, caste etc., and should send the application before 20th May 1949 to the undersigned. Deserving candidate will be given a higher starting pay in the grade.

D. B. PATEL,
Administrative Officer
School Board,

Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal School Board
Office, Ahmedabad.
Dated:— 5th May, 1949. 4342

OFFICIAL NOTICE

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

We, SOUTH EAST ASIA SHIPPING CO. LTD. of 15, People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1, hereby give notice that in consequence of Purchase of the vessel

We have applied to the Minister of Transport under Section 47, of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 in respect of the ship s. s. "MEDITERRANEAN TRADER" of LONDON, official number 180781 of Gross Tonnage 998 tons Register tonnage 560 tons, heretofore owned by SOUTH EAST ASIA SHIPPING CO. LTD., 15 People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1, for permission to change her name to "MAHARASHMI" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of BOMBAY as owned by SOUTH EAST ASIA SHIPPING CO. LTD., 15 People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Bombay
This 9th day of May, 1949.

(Signed) S. GILL,
Director.

For South East Asia Shipping Co., Ltd. 689

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

CANCELLATION OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

WITH EFFECT from MONDAY May 9th, Nos. 11 Down and 12 Up Passenger trains will be cancelled temporarily between Baroda and Ahmedabad and will run between Bombay Central and Baroda only.

The B.B. & C.I. Railway much regret the inconvenience which may be caused by the cancellation of these trains. The cancellation has become necessary in view of the very heavy famine traffic which the Railway is being called upon to move over the Ahmedabad District for the Bombay, Saurashtra and Cutch Governments. (4326)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

FIRE BRIGADE DEPARTMENT

QUOTATIONS are invited for the purchase of one motor pump (Fire Engine) and one Fire Escape.

Quotation shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on Wednesday, the 22nd June 1949 not later than 1-0 P.M. (B.T.). All Quotations should be enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "QUOTATION FOR ONE MOTOR PUMP (FIRE ENGINE) AND ONE FIRE ESCAPE."

Each quotation should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 8,000/- (without which no quotations will be considered) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or in public securities which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of quotation or refusal to sign the contract.

Forms of specifications and instructions etc., will be issued by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner
M. G. PRADHAN,
Chief Officer,
Bombay Fire Brigade.

Fire Brigade Headquarters,
Near Byculla Bridge,
Byculla, Bombay.
Dated 7th May, 1949. 4343

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Proprietor of the following patent is desirous of giving licenses for the exploitation of this Patent in India:

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"IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO APPARATUS FOR AND METHOD OF MAKING BRANCH CONNECTIONS.

Enquiries regarding terms may please be made from:

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAJMUDIN YAHYABHAI of Bombay Muslim Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property of any nature whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement and building and the shed standing thereon bearing Plot No. 240, Town Planning Scheme II Vile Parle House No. 5 5A to 5C admeasuring 3430 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Ville Parle formerly Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana now in Greater Bombay registered under Serial No. 15 Pot No. 1 and bearing entry No. 189C and Survey No. 16 Pot No. 1 and bearing entry No. 190 C in the registration district of Thana and sub-district Bandra and bounded on the East by the land being Plot No. 241 in the new Scheme and on the North West and South by Public Roads.

Dated this 9th day of May 1949.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Alli Chambers
Medows Street
Bombay 1. 4348

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS from candidates possessing Bombay Domicile and non-Muslim refugees from Pakistan are invited for the temporary posts of typists-cum clerks who should have typing speed of not less than 35 words speed with good office experience. None with less than 35 words speed need apply. Pay will be Rs. 75-5-140-E.B.-6-200 plus the prevailing rates of dearness allowance. The minimum educational qualification is Matriculation, but Hons. Graduates and Graduates will receive higher starting pay of Rs. 95/- and 85/- P.M. respectively. Candidates shall not be over 25 years of age and in case of Backward class candidates not more than 28 years. Applications should be sent to the Director, Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay by 30th May, 1949 giving full particulars of date of birth, domicile, qualifications, experience etc. No correspondence will be entertained from candidates. 4347

SECRETARY, EAST PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, SIMLA

(Advertisement No. 12)

INVITES APPLICATIONS from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile and subjects of acceding States on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by a treasury receipt or crossed postal order for Rs. 5/-, not later than the 10th June, 1949 for a temporary (likely to be made permanent) post of CHIEF INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES AND SHOPS & COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, EAST PUNJAB. Candidates should be B.Sc. in Mechanical Engineering. They must have received laboratory or workshop training, preferably in manufacture of metallic goods. Those with experience of manufacture of weights and measures and knowledge of the materials will be preferred. Experience of mint an extra qualification. Age: not less than 25 and not more than 45 years (48 years for scheduled caste candidates) on the 1st January, 1948, relaxable in the case of Government servants and also to the extent of period of "War-service" in the case of war-service candidates Pay: Rs. 200-15-275/15 -470-15-500/20-600. Women also eligible. Further particulars on application. 4346

APPRENTICE SCHEME

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited from young men of robust physique and good moral character for admission as apprentices in Textile Mills and oher Industrial establishments in the city of Bombay under the Government Apprentices Scheme for the session 1949-50 subject to the following conditions:—

1. Applicants should have completed the pre-S.S.C. Exam. standard.
2. They must not be below 16 and above 20 years of age on 1-7-49.
3. They should be bonafide domiciled persons of the Bombay Province. The condition of domicile will be relaxed in favour of non-Muslim candidates displaced from Pakistan Provinces.

The applicants will have to appear for an interview at their own cost before a selection Committee on 15th & 16th June, 1949 at Bombay.

There are 25 Government scholarships of the value of Rs. 25/- each per month for the Backward Class students studying under the scheme. The scholarships will be awarded to the deserving B. C. students after their securing admission to the scheme.

Form of application and general prospectus of the scheme may be had on request from the office of the Joint Director of Technical Education, Elphinstone Technical High School Bldg., Cruickshank Road, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 1. Last date for receiving applications is 28th May 1949. 4345

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF 2 C/s ART-SILK, MOROKEEN No. 3500, Total 100 Pcs Total yds. 2543 ½. on THURSDAY, 12th Inst. at 2 P.M. at Champa Gally, near Bambakhana, M. J. Market, Under instructions from M/S R. Pravinchandra & Co. and on account and at risk of M/S B. Kanji (Mangaldas Bldg. Mangaldas Rd.) defaulting purchasers.

Terms:— 25 per cent cash deposit

GANDHI & CO.

"ATTEMPT TO COERCE GOVERNMENT"

Official View Of Communist Hunger Strike

REASONABLE DEMANDS ALREADY MET

BOMBAY, Monday.—A categorical statement that all reasonable requests made by the Communist detenus had been granted by the Government, was made this evening by the Government of Bombay. In reference to the hunger strike resorted to by some of the Communists detained at Ahmedabad, Nasik and Poona and the Arthur Road Prison at Bombay, a press note said that demands were "unreasonable and constituted an attempt to coerce the Government."

The following constitutes the text of the Government's press note issued this evening:

Some of the Communists detained in the Central Prisons at Ahmedabad, Nasik and Poona and the Arthur Road Prison at Bombay have gone on hunger strike from Monday, May 2, the plea being that their demands described below have not been met.

The demands include abolition of the classification in classes I and II of political detenus in jails; issue of rice to them in combination with chapatis; supplementing of diet by potatoes, milk, fruits, etc., at Government cost; issue of pyjamas and shirts to measurement and supply of towels, bed sheets, pillows, chappals and toilet materials at Government cost; separate kitchens for them under their own supervision and bath rooms; abolition of the practice of locking them at night; maintenance allowance to their families; all, including expensive, medical treatment while in prison at Government expense, unconditional release or trial in a court of law; abolition of the practice of taking finger-prints and photographs; one interview per week without a police or jail officer being present; permission to read, without restriction, any books and newspapers in jail; and, facilities for playing all indoor and outdoor games.

MANY DEMANDS UNREASONABLE

The Government of Bombay has carefully considered these demands and has come to the conclusion that many of them are unreasonable. All reasonable demands of the detenus have already been and will be met by the Government from time to time.

Only recently, the request for Volley Ball being provided at Government cost has been granted.

Additional diet including milk, butter or ghee, potatoes, fruits, etc., was sanctioned for class I detenus in February last. All detenus are allowed to supplement their jail-diet at their own expense and those who are unable to do so, but need additional or modified diet on medical grounds are provided with it at Government cost. The allowance for fruit for Class I detenus has also been recently increased.

In the matter of toilet, oil is issued to them every week and those who do not possess their own shaving equipment have been allowed to avail themselves of the services of the Jail Barber.

In respect of detenus' interviews with their legal advisers, the Government issued instructions in January last that although such interviews should take place within sight of an officer attached to the place of detention or a police office, they should 'not' be within the hearing of such an officer.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

In the matter of medicines, the Government's policy is that patent medicines prescribed by the medical officers should be provided at Government cost and those which a detenu wants to take of his own accord may be taken by him at his own cost. The Government has also directed that hot water bath should be provided on the recommendation of the medical officer. It may be added that the Government has been prompt in taking action wherever the health of the detenus was involved. Thus, all complaints about health are immediately investigated. After examination one detenu was released and another let off on parole. But a medical board which examined the detenus found that in several cases the complaints were false. Orders were, however, issued for treatment whenever it was recommended by the board.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS

As regards newspapers, books and periodicals, certain newspapers and periodicals are supplied at Government cost and certain others which are included in a list prepared by Government are allowed to be bought by the detenus. The total number of such journals is nearly 55 published in one of the languages of the Province or in English. Requests for newspapers not included in the list are also considered individually. Only newspapers or periodicals with anti-social or communal bias are not allowed to the detenus. Detenus are allowed to take advantage of the jail library and their requests to be allowed to receive extra money for buying books was granted by the Government.

ALL REASONABLE DEMANDS MET

It will thus be clear that all reasonable requests made by the detenus have been granted by the Government. The demands, for achieving which the detenus have resorted to hunger strike, are unreasonable and constitute an attempt to coerce the Government. The grant of these demands would not only secure for the detenus a standard of life which the majority of them do not enjoy outside the jail, but would also make it impossible for the jail staff to enforce discipline, and might facilitate communication between the detenus and the outside world and facilitate escape from detention.

The Government is satisfied that if the detenus were allowed to move about freely the whole night and meet in groups, then the risk of an attempted escape is very real.

DEMAND FOR TRIAL

The demand for trial by a court of law, coming as it does from the Communists, can only be described as of academic importance. The Government of Bombay has already appointed a retired Judge of the High Court to review the cases of all the detenus. During the debate on the Public Security Measures Act in the Bombay Legislature, the urgent need for such legislation was discussed threadbare, and the Government spokesman emphasised that there was no other way of meeting a particular menace. Men who have pledged themselves to subversive and disruptive activities and who are bent on using violence to bring about a change in the form of Government, take care to circumvent the ordinary law of the land; hence the need for extraordinary powers to protect the State and society against the onslaughts of anti-national elements. A repetition of the demand for trial by a court of law on the part of these persons cannot, therefore, be taken seriously.

ALLOWANCE TO FAMILIES

The demand for an allowance to the families of the detenus is no less untenable. These men have gone about their subversive activities in a deliberate and planned manner, knowing fully well the injury they were doing to the country and the consequences they should face. They wantonly exposed their families to certain risks. Now that they have been detained for their activities, they cannot blame anyone but themselves for the hardships which they have brought on the heads of their families. The detenus' demands and the hunger-strike to enforce these demands can only be interpreted as a desperate attempt of the Communists to attract public attention to themselves.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

BOMBAY, Monday.

A petty quarrel with his wife, annoyed Janardan Ganpat, a watchman of the Mangaldas Market, so much that he decided to end his life. The man, somehow managed to get hold of some poison, ate up a good bit of it and quietly went and lay down to die.

But, he did not die. The disturbed state of his respiration and the agonising struggle which generally characterises the end, roused the suspicions of his wife, who intimated her neighbours, and raised an alarm.

The man was rushed to the hospital in the nick of time. Timely medical attention saved the man's life. He is however, still in hospital.

Janardan Ganpat, was arrested in the hospital, and an application for extending his bail was made by the police, before Rao Saheb C. B. Velkar, Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court today. The man was charged with trying to commit suicide.

He was ordered to be released on bail.

UNION SECRETARY ARRESTED

Govind Menon, Secretary of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union was arrested by the police on Sunday under the Public Security Measures Act.

It is learnt that Govind was found pasting on the walls posters, instigating dock labour to go on strike on Wednesday next as a protest against the continued detention of Mr. Samuel Augustin, and three other members of the Union.

BETTER DEAL TO DETENUS

N. M. Joshi's Plea

BOMBAY, Monday.—Mr. N. M. Joshi, President, Bombay Civil Liberties Union, in a statement, says:

"The concerted hunger strike of a large number of political detenus ought immediately to receive serious and sympathetic public attention. The persons who have resorted to this drastic step have not been convicted by a judicial court. Such detention in itself is wrong. It is an undoubted fact that the quantity of foodgrains given to working class detenus who generally need more food than the middle class persons, is actually less than even the meagre ordinary controlled ration. This is indefensible.

"Refusal of maintenance to wives of working class detenus because they can earn their own livelihood is to take mean advantage of a vicious system of economic inequality. To try to justify ill-treatment of the Communists alleging that the Communists themselves do not believe in giving fair treatment to their political opponents is an argument unworthy of the followers of Mahatma Gandhi."

"Barbarism Let Loose"

ASOKA MEHTA ON SUNDAY'S INCIDENT

Mr. Asoka Mehta, in the course of a Press statement, says:

"Barbarism was let loose in the streets of Bombay last evening when the Communists threw acid at the police and the police fired back in reply. The methods long familiar in Calcutta are sought to be introduced in Bombay, and the maturer citizens of Bombay must resist these efforts.'

"It is difficult to understand why processions are not permitted after 7 p.m. By stopping the procession, Communists were wantonly given the provocation they were angling for. To convert a procession into a trial of strength between the police and forces of disruption and disorder is to play the Communist game.

"The Communist Party can tap the goodwill of people for political prisoners, no matter what the views of the prisoners, only if that Party will observe peaceful methods in its agitation."

Bombay Ban On Meetings And Processions

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Commissioner of Police has issued an order under the City of Bombay Police Act, prohibiting, for seven days from today, meetings and processions in Greater Bombay.

WATER SHORTAGE CAUSES MURDER

The water scarcity in the city and the resultant squabbles have ended in the murder of a chawl dweller at Nagpada, late last night.

It is stated that a quarred arose among several women of a chawl at Nagpada, while all of them were clustering round a tap to collect precious water. The quarrel developed and spread to the men folk who intervened. An all-in fight followed in the course of which it is stated, Khudabux was stabbed and later succumbed to the injuries.

The police have arrested Ghulam Ghous and Mahommed Siddick, who are alleged to have been implicated in the stabbing incident. The accused were remanded into custody at the Mazagaon court today.

PREMIER KHER WARNS COMMUNISTS

PARTY MAY HAVE TO BE BANNED IF LAWLESSNESS PERSISTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The government of Bombay is extremely reluctant to ban the Communist Party, but if the type of lawless activities witnessed in the city in recent days is continued, the government will be compelled to consider the question seriously.

This was the gist of the answer given by Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, to pressmen who sought his reactions to the incidents of Sunday night, when the police were forced to open fire on a violent and defiant crowd of communists.

The Premier, who had just heard a first hand report of the incident and its aftermath from Mr. J. S. Bharucha, Commissioner of Police, said that the government was confident that it had full control of the situation. There was no occasion for public panic.

Mr. Kher indicated that the attitude of the government to the communist party would be reviewed after the return to headquarters of Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, who is at present out of town.

FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES

Mr. Kher said: "The question of banning the communist party raises deep and fundamental issues. We have got to see that our most precious possession of Liberty, our newly acquired freedom is given the time and opportunities to take root. No act which will endanger public safety can be tolerated. If public safety is not ensured we will be betraying the people who put us into office.

Among those arrested are seven women

"The Government is always willing to give full scope to political propaganda which keeps itself to constitutional limits. But no one, would like to see the repetition of conditions such as now prevail in China or Burma. We cannot permit the snatching of rifles from policemen or stabbing the police and expose the thirty lakhs of people of Bombay to risk."

There are constitutional methods open to the communists. They should adopt cleaner and better strategy. If what they do at present is permitted government will be impossible."

DOCK WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

As a protest against the arrest of Communists in the city, about 2,000 workers of the Mazgaon Docks downed tools this morning. The strikers were peaceful and no untoward incident has been reported.

42 PERSONS DETAINED

Forty-two persons who were arrested on Sunday night following the police firing on a Communist procession have been detained by the Government under the Public Safety Measures Act.

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6th CROWDED WEEK

RAJKAMAL'S

APNA DESH

Directed By V. SHANTARAM

at

NEW WEST END

Daily 3, 6-15, 9-30

Adv. Bkg. as usual.

AWAIT!

HIS ARRIVAL—

UMAR KHAYYAM

SAIGAL with SURAIYA

Directed by: MOHAN SINHA

OPENS ON FRIDAY

AT

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SWASTIK: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

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Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.

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Ad. Booking 10 to 12 Noon

RIVOLI & JAI HIND

Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-45 p.m.

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Daily 4, 6-45, 9-30 p.m.

From FRIDAY 13th BANDRA Talkies

ADVANCE BOOKING IN FULL SWING—OF THE MUCH-AWAITED

Music-cum-Romance hit of Standard Pictures Corporation.

Story-Songs-Dialogues SANTOSHI

Music C. RAMCHANDRA

Starring: REHANA, MUMTAZALI

Late Mr. V. H. DESAI

PRAN SOFIA

M. HAVEVALA Production

Roshni

FROM FRIDAY 13th at

NOVELTY & NEPTUNE BANDRA

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m. Daily: 1, 4 7 & 10

Sat. Sun. Mat. at 12-30 p.m. Booking 3 to 9 p.m.

Booking 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

A Central Film DISTRI. Release

REMEMBER 13th MAY—

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KISHORE SAHU & RAMOLA

in the most romantic tangle of the screen!

HINDUSTAN CHITRA'S

SAWAN AYA RE

Written Produced & Directed by KISHORE SAHU

KRISHNA & CAPITOL

Daily: at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

Advance booking 10 to 12, 4 to 6

A CHIRAWAWALA & Co. Release

HINDUSTAN CHITRA

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

HINDU: Vaishakh Shud 13 2005
MUSLIM: Rajjab 11 1368
PARSI: Adar 10 1318
SUNRISE: 6-6 A.M.,
SUNSET: 7-4 P.M.
HIGHTIDE: 10-18, 22-16
LOWTIDE: 03-52, 16-13

To-day's Engagements

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION: Executive Committee meeting at 6-30 Servants of India Society hall, Sandhurst Road.

ROTARY CLUB MEETING: 1 p.m. Greens'.

FAIR AT PYDHONI: Annual fair of Shree Mahakaja Temple at Pydhoni from tomorrow (Wednesday) for three days.

TAGORE SOCIETY: Annual general body meeting of Society to elect new office bearers at Fellowship School Gowalia Tank, at 6-30 p.m. today (Tuesday).

No Employment Of Orderly Constables On Private Jobs

PATNA, May 5—It is reliably understood that the Government of Bihar have recently issued a circular to all their Police Officers forbidding them from obtaining their provisions, while on tour, from their subordinate staff and also from employing their orderly constables on private jobs.

East Khandesh Rural Development Board

Mr. Shaikh Moiuddin Shaikh Lal, M.L.A., has been nominated as a member of the East Khandesh District Rural Development Board, in place of Mr. S.M.S.H. Bukhari, a former M.L.A.

Village Improvement Prizes

Three villages in Sholapur district have been awarded prizes for the improvement work done by them in 1947. They are Shidewadi in Pandharpur taluka (Rs. 200), Hattur in South Sholapur taluka (Rs. 150) and Shelgoan-Ratanjan in Barsi taluka (Rs. 100).

D.A. For Kolhapur State Servants

The Government of Bombay has directed that all the servants of Kolhapur State should be held eligible for the grant of dearness allowance on the scales prescribed for those of the Government of Bombay, from March 1 last, the date on which the State integrated with the Province.

"TEN DAYS from To-night you'll see PROOF that I can make You a NEW MAN".

Remember that no one is TOO OLD for exercise.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

Just drop a letter with your full address I will send you immediately my fully illustrated book.

"MY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF GRADUATED PHYSICAL CULTURE". Please send 0-2-0 stamps for postage. This wonderful booklet gives a new knowledge to more than a MILLION PEOPLE all over the world how to regain health, strength and vitality. Why not order it immediately and lead a happy and healthy life?

PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
Managing Agent,
The Health Publications Ltd.,
COIMBATORE, S. INDIA

WEATHER

POONA, May 9, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Monday, May 9, 1949:—

Thundershowers have been widespread in Gangetic West Bengal and local in the south Bombay Deccan. There have also been a few thundershowers in Bihar, the west Central Provinces, west Central India, the south Konkan and along the north Madras coast.

Day temperatures were appreciably below normal in the eastern half of the Peninsula, West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and the east Central Provinces and markedly in and near Gangetic West Bengal and in Hyderabad.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 10TH: Thundershowers will occur locally in Assam, West will occur locally in Nagpur, Malabar and Mysore and at a few stations in Bihar, Vindhya Pradesh, the Central Provinces, the south Konkan, the Deccan and the north Madras coast. Isolated dust or thunderstorms are also possible in the East Punjab and the United Provinces.

POONA, May 9, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from April 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hours (I. S. T.), on May 9, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 108 81 0 0 minus 0.2, Ahmednagar 103 77 0 0 minus 0.4, Allahabad 98 78 0 0 minus 0.3, Bangalore 90 71 0 2.1 minus 0.5, BOMBAY 94 82 0 0 0, Calcutta 78 72 0.5 13.4 plus 10.2, Colombo 88 76 0.2 25.0 plus 12.2, Delhi 101 80 0 0 minus 0.4, Jaipur 106 87 0 0 minus 0.2, Lucknow 100 76 0 0 minus 0.4, Madras 96 79 0 0.9 plus 0.2, Mahabaleshwar 88 63 0.1 0.1 minus 1.3, Mysore 90 70 0 4.0 0 Nagpur 107 79 0 0.1 minus 0.6, Patna 91 75 0 3.8 plus 3.3, Peshawar — — 75 0.1 2.3 plus 0.3, Poona 100 73 0.1 0.1 minus 0.5, Sholapur 108 75 0.1 0.1 minus 0.5, Simla 69 57 0 2.1 minus 0.1, Surat 104 83 0 0 minus 0.1.

Weather Bulletin For Farmers

FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 11-5-1949: Thundershowers will be fairly widespread in the Bombay Karnatak, Mawal, Desh, Khandesh and local in the south Konkanpatti and Marathwada and will occur at a few places elsewhere in Hyderabad. Thundershowers may be accompanied by strong winds and hail at some places.

OPIUM QUOTAS FOR DOCTORS

Govt. Committee Discussions

BOMBAY, Monday: The question of supplying opium, "bhang" and "ganja" for medical purposes was decided by the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to inquire into the matter. The Committee of which Dr. B. B. Yodh is the chairman met at the Bombay Secretariat on Monday afternoon and recommended that certain quota of opium and "bhang" be supplied to medical practitioners and to recognised pharmacists.

Asawas and Arishtas (self-generating alcolholic medicines) were divided into two categories by the Committee. They will be classified henceforward as Restricted and Unrestricted.

The term "restricted" will include those Asawas and Arishtas which can be abused and "unrestricted" will include those which cannct be so abused.

Those Asawas and Arishtas which come under the "unrestricted" category will be alowed to be manufactured under Government supervision, but will be made available to the public under certain restrictions through registered medical practitioners only.

Those Asawas and Arishtas which fall under the "restricted" category will be prepared exclusively in bonded laboratories.

Preparations containing opium, "bhang" and "ganja", and "restricted" Asawas and Arishtas will be available to the public only with prescriptions from registered medical practitioners.

ALL-INDIA FORWARD BLOC

The fourth annual session of the All-India Forward Bloc is scheduled to meet at Inghota (on the Banda-Kanpur Branch Line of the G.I.P. Railway—Hamirpur District, U.P.) on the 10th, 11th and 12th May. Mr. Sheel Bhadra Yajee will preside.

Four women workers of Praga Tools Corporation were taken into custody by the Police at Secunderabad, on Monday morning while they were leading a procession of about 50 workers towards the Corporation premises in defiance of the Government's ban on processions.

Mr. Framroz Ardeshar Bode was married to Miss Homai Dinshaw. Photo shows Hon. B. G. Kher, Morarji Desai and Vaikuntlal Mehta, bride and bridegroom with others.

LACK OF VIGOUR IN TACKLING T. B. MENACE

Socialist Member's Criticism In City Corporation

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Bombay Government's action in stopping the subsidised milk scheme started by the Section 93 regime, under which milk was sold at concession rates for children, was cited as one of the contributory causes for the deterioration in the health of young people by Mr. Dinkar Desai, Socialist member, in the Municipal Corporation to-day.

Mr. Desai was speaking on a resolution, sponsored by him, requesting the Municipal Commissioner to prepare an Anti-Tuberculosis B. C. G. Vaccination Scheme for Bombay City in consultation with the T.B. Specialist with the Government of India.

He charged that the Provincial Government was not tackling the problem of tuberculosis in Bombay with all the vigour warranted by the high incidence of the disease which had affected 60,000 to 100,000 persons on a "modest" estimate and was spreading day by day, claiming fresh victims. Hospital accommodation for the patients was very limited, while the unsolved problems of congestion, malnutrition and slumliving were contributing to the growth of the disease, the fight against which could no longer be treated as a mere Municipal problem but an all-India one.

USE OF B.C.G. VACCINE

Mr. Desai admitted there were two conflicting opinions on the use of B.C. G. vaccine but pointed out that the medical profession in Bombay had welcomed it. The World Health Organisation had planned to inoculate with B.C.G. twenty million children of war-ravaged countries. These facts, he held, should silence the criticisms of "wiseacres".

The resolution was referred to the Medical Committee of the House.

Before the House adjourned for its long recess till June 20, Mr. D. V. Patel, Leader of the Congress Party, wished the Mayor, Mr. S. K. Patil, "bon voyage" on the eve of his world tour to study the working of municipal governments. The House loudly cheered Mr. Patel's remarks.

School Music Congress

BOMBAY, Monday: To popularise Indian Music in schools and colleges and make the students as also public more music minded a School Music Congress is going to be held in Bombay from 10th to 12th June, under the distinguished chairmanship of Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya PhD. D.Sc., F.N.I., F.I.A., Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad University who has worked very hard for the development of Indian Music in U.P.

The Congress will hold competitions thereby giving an opportunity for the competitors to bring into lime light the latent talents in them and show their ability. There will be an opportunity for the public to witness some of the best exponents of Music from among the renowned artists of the country.

The funds collected will be given to St. Josephs school to start an arts section where Music will be given an important place in the study. The public are requested to co-operate in contributing liberally by way of donations also help in the sales of tickets. Further information can be had from Mrs Matharu C/o St. Josephs School, Wadala, Bombay 14.

Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways, will visit Baroda next week when he will meet a deputation of the G. B. S. Railwaymen's Union, according to a telegram received from the Minister by the President of the Union

REFUGEES BECOMING A SOURCE OF TERROR

BOMBAY, Monday

Some of the refugees in the city and the suburbs are becoming a source of terror and stories of their discrderly behaviour are being continuously received by the police.

A respectable woman passing along a refugee camp near Madh Island at Andheri was alleged to have been waylaid on Monday morning by several inmates of the camp. She was relieved of her ornaments and cash and was allowed to go only after a good deal of harrassment.

The same evening a party of Bohris, including men, women and children, which was out picknicking, fell within their clutches. It is learnt that four members of the party were sit upon and belaboured. They escaped, minus some of their belongings.

On hearing of the incident the Andheri police promptly arrived at the refugee camp, and put 29 refugees under arrest.

Radio

BOMBAY, Tuesday, May 10.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Sushama Devrukhkar (Bhavgeeten) 7-45 Y. T. Deo (Sitar par Lalat) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Master Qassambhai (Prachin Gujarati Bhajans) 8-45 News (G)
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Master Qassambhai (Prachin Gujarati Bhajans) 1-0 News (G) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Mendelssohn.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31 41 m (9,550 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. Latafat Hussain Janta: Manbat 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Magamani Srinivasrao (Kannada Bhajans) 6-30 Chhota Gandharv 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Latafat Hussain 7-45 Gurjar Mishra Sangeet 8-0 Nagamoni Srinivasrao (Kannada Songs) 8-15 News (G) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 Instrumental Music 10-0 Musical Consequences Arranged and Presented by Adi Marzban 10-30 Robin Hood Dell Orchestra Conducted by Andre Kostelanetz 10-45 The Folk-Dance Octet Conducted by Arnold Foster.

VARIATIONS.
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-45 a.m News (K) 8-0 K. G. Ginde 8-30 News (M) 8-45 P. S. Dixit Khelat Raghuraj aaj Bhairavi.
353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

12-50 p.m. News (M) 1-0 W. Ti Deo (Sitar par Shudh Sarang) 1-10 Laker 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Akashwanine Chotare Variety programme in Gujarati.
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
51.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)
from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

5-30 p.m. Jantar Mantar Children's programme in Hindu, Urdu and Hindustani 6-0 Sushama Devrukhkar (Bhavgeeten) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners Marathi: Weather report news: 'Pavasal Bhajipala" 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Y. T. Deo (Sitar par Behag) 8-30 Talk in Marathi 8-45 P. S. Dixit 9-0 Chhota Gandharv 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 Talk in English 10-0 Prashnamala Vub Brains Trust in Marathi 10-30 K. G Ginde.

BARODA: AHMEDABAD, Tuesday, May 10.
250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Morning Variety 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Krishnarao Chonkar 8-45 News (G) 6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Chandrakant Shetye (Violin) 6-25 Thumri Khamaj Sung by Sheeladevi Joshi 6-35 Gramjano Mate Geet: "Dhor ni mavjat": Talk: Geet: Havaman ane samachar (From Baroda) 6-35 Music (From Ahmedabad) 7-0 Music 7-15 Bhutkalna Avsheshe Modera Surya Mandir: Talk in Gujarati by Kanaiya Lal Dave on the Suo temple at Modhera 7-30 Sheeladevi Josh (Bhajan and Geet) 7-30 Topical Item (From Ahmedabad) 7-45 Mishra Kafi on Violin By V. N. Potkar (From Baroda).
326.1 m. (920 kci/s)

8-0 p.m. Film Tunes on Clarionet 8-10 Local Announcements 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Krishnarao Chonkar (Vocal music) 8-45 Patrioti Song By Sushila Pandit and Party 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Story with Songs 9-45 Sushila Pandit and Party (Chorus) 10-0 Krishnarao Chonkar.

Adult Education Body

BOMBAY, Monday: Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, J.P., has been appointed as the third Vice-President of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee. The other two Vice-Presidents of the Committee are Mr. R. V. Parulekar and Mrs. Kulsum Sayani.

Compulsory Exhibition Of Approved Films

Association Protest

BOMBAY, May 9 (API): The Government's policy for the compulsory exhibition of "approved" films in cinema halls, is to be discussed by the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association of India at an extraordinary meeting here on May 26.

Mr. B. D. Bharucha, President of the Association, announcing this, said today that the Association had no desire to take any steps "against our own Government." "We shall have to consider the matter very seriously," he said, "if Government chooses to adopt undemocratic and arbitrary measures without any consideration for the difficulties of the trade.

Mr. Bharucha referred to the announcement made by Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for information and Broadcasting, regarding exhibition of Government films in every cinema in the country, and said that "the method adopted by the Government to secure this object is most astounding."

Under a condition in the exhibitor's licence, he is compelled to show 2,000 feet of "approved" films. "Besides requisitioning the screening time of exhibitors for Government propaganda purposes, they (the Government) propose to charge a rental on these films," Mr. Bharucha said.

He said: "We are only asking for nominal payment to cover our running expenses instead of asking us to pay for their films. We should also be given relief from the unreasonable restrictions in the closing hours of cinemas."

TEACHING DRAWING IN SCHOOLS

Potdar's Address At Teachers' Conference

NASIK, May 9, (API):— Mr. D. V. Potdar, the well-known historian and art critic of Poona, presiding over the fifth session of the Bombay Provincial Drawing Teachers Conference here last evening, observed that drawing should be so taught in schools that its relation to every day life became manifest.

"Education is a unified process", he said, and integration of knowledge is vital for its success. Drawing should not, therefore, be taught in isolation and without a full realisation of its close relation to life".

REORGANISATION OF CONGRESS BODIES

Instructions From Thana D. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, May 9: Congress Committees in the Provinces and in the districts are to be constituted according to the new constitution of the Indian National Congress. Accordingly instructions have been issued by the Thana District Congress Committee to all the Committees in the district to form "Ad Hoc" Committees. Congress Committees are to be formed in the villages of the Taluka and in the wards of the towns and cities.

Where there is a population of 5,000, electrol rolls are to be prepared and enrolling of primary members is to be taken in hand. Each ward or village should enlist members who are Congress minded and fix an yearly subscription of Rs. 12. Such members to be enrolled in Thana district are about 3,000. Kalyan's share is 300. "Ad Hoc" Committees for Kalyan city, Kalyan Taluka and Kalyan Refugee Camp are to be formed with ten members each.

According to the decision arrived at by Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee at Mahableshwar Congress Committees in the Province are to be strengthened and day to day work on systematic lines are to introduced.

To put the resolutions passed at Mahableshwar into action all over the Thana District, all the Congress workers of the Thana District are meeting at Dahanu on May 11 and 12, 1949, to chalk out the programme on the lines of Sarvodaya system.

Kalyan City Congress Executive is meeting shortly after the Dahanu meeting to form Ward Congress Committees in the Kalyan City and to start on the work immediately with the enrolling of primary members it is learnt in the Congress circles here.

Big Drop In Small-Pox Infection

Bombay Province was free from plague, during the week ended April 30. However, anti-plague measures continue in the districts which reported infection of late.

There was a big drop in the number of small-pox cases and deaths the figure being 398 and 75 as against 511 and 106 reported in the previous week and 758 and 147 revised. The fall in the incidence of this disease was marked in all the districts. Bombay City, however, reported 114 cases and 28 deaths.

There was sporadic infection of cholera in Ahmednagar, Satara and Dharwar districts, the total number of cases and deaths being six and two respectively

The following is the health condition report of the Province for the week.

CHOLERA: Cholera figures were six cases and two deaths as against 5-2 reported in the previous week and 15-6 revised.

Co-operative Housing

Mr. B. G. Kher speaking at the opening ceremony of the Dadar Co-operative Housing Society on Sunday.

'NEWMAN'

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West German State Born

Leftist Opposition

BONN, May 8. (PTI-Reuter)—A new West German Republic came into being tonight—just four years after signing of a document of unconditional surender ending the third Reich.

The Federal Republic of Germany, confined to the Western zone but open to all Germans, became a reality when the Constituent Assembly here gave a third and final reading to the basic law—the formal constitution by 53 to 12.

RED LEADER'S WARNING

The 12 opposing votes came from the two Communist delegates, 6 of the 8 members of the Bavarian Christian Social Union, 2 members of the Catholic Centre Party, and 2 lower Saxon Federalists.

In the debate on the third reading Communist Leader, Max Reimann told the Constituent Assembly it would have to agree to negotiations with Soviet zone representatives "within a few weeks".

They had created a state, he said, in obedience to the orders of the Western allies, in conflict with the Potsdam agreement, without the sanction of the Allied Control. Council, and not binding either in international law or on the German people.

The new constitution, has been framed so that it can easily be applied to all Germany if the forthcoming Four Power Conference results in agreement.

The preamble stresses that "the entire German people are called upon to accomplish by free self-determination the unity and freedom of Germany".

The final article states: "This basic law shall become invalid on the day, when a constitution adopted in a free decision by the German people, comes into force".

BASIC RIGHTS

The 147 articles of the basic law are grouped in eleven chapters.

The section dealing with basic rights of the individual provides for legal equality between men and women.

That dealing with relations between the Federation and the States, entitles the Federal Government to transfer sovereign powers by law, to international institutions, and to join a system of collective security and of obligatory international arbitration.

The sections, dealing with the structure of the Republic, provide for a two-chamber system of parliamentary Government.

'Black Market' In Indian Currency

RANGOON, May 9. (P.T.I.): Rangoon has developed a thriving new business—a "black market" in Indian paper currency, writes Oscar Ribeiro, P. T. I. representative in Rangoon.

In Moghul Street—the "wall Street" of the Burmese capital—crisp Indian bank-notes surreptitiously change hands at rates varying from 110 to 142 Burmese for every hundred Indian rupees. On boat-days, when hundreds of Indians sail back to India, the "black" exchange rate goes up to 140 though officially the Indian and Burmese rupee are at par.

The currency black market has grown around restrictions imposed by the Government of Burma, which, while virtually banning the export of the Burma rupee, also severely controls the entry of the Indian rupee into Burma.

All Indians leaving Burma may theoretically take one hundred rupees with him in Indian currency and about an equal amount in Burmese currency.

In actual practice, for the last few months it has been virtually impossible to obtain Indian money except from exchange racketeers.

PEDDLER LEAVES $100,000

WINCHESTER, VERGINIA, (UPA): Three-hundred and ninety-eight children in a local primary school did their best to keep their eyes on the blackboard but their minds were in the clouds.

They were thinking about all the bundles of gum, licorice sticks and ice cream cones they could buy with their share of the income from the 100,000 dollars, money which was left to them by Charles Henry, a fruit peddler, who died here recently, age 80. Under its terms — unless the will is broken — a bank officer will come to school twice a year and divide the income from the money equally among the children. Each youngster's share should run to about 10 dollars, one half before the Easter vacation and the other half before the Christmas holidays.

The will specified that they are to spend the money just as they please.

INDIAN ENGINEERS IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 9 (PTI-Reuter): Nine Indian civil engineers have arrived in Washington to study American road construction methods.

The group, headed by Mr. Dwarka Nayar, Chief Superintending Engineer of East Punjab, will spend 18 weeks in the United States attending lecturers and making studies in the field.

The engineers expect to obtain much information for application to India's road building programme which aims at the completion of 100,000 miles of new roads in the next ten years.

Every spring the people of Zurich (Switzerland) gather in a two-day festival called "Sechselauten" to celebrate the end of winter. Here a guild is seen carrying the symbol of a grape vine during the festival.

U. S. PRESS WELCOMES INDIA'S DECISION

Broadmindedness And Commonsense Prompted Agreement To Stay In Commonwealth

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The press in the United Sstates continues to comment favourably on India's decision to remain in the Commonwealth of Nations. The general consensus of opinion is that India has shown broadmindedness and commonsense in standing with "the free, democratic countries of the earth".

The Minneapolis (Minnesota) "Tribune" comments in part as follows:

"Commonsense triumphed at the London conferences of Prime Ministers . . . and as a result, the Western world can count on the continued friendship of three Asiatic nations at a time when communism is spreading in an ever-widening arc through that continent.

'India's constitutional tie with Britain and the other Commonwealth members now becomes a scarcely visible thread. Yet it will be enough to assure trade concessions and participation in defence arrangements—spheres in which India will need assistance while it strives to harness its domestic resources and to lift the living standards of its masses.

'India stands to gain for more than it could possibly lose through continued association with the Commonwealth. The new republic is fortunate in having leaders, such as Prime Minister Nehru who understand that this is true".

In an editorial entitled "Asia and the Commonwealth", the New York "Herald Tribune" says the agreement making it possible for India to become a republic and still remain in the Commonwealth is highly desirable from the American point of view.

". . . It may prove almost as valuable to the United States as it will to the British and the Indians, for the re-creation of the Commonwealth improves the prospects for economic and political stability in both western Europe and southern Asia. The need of such stability in western Europe is so urgent and so thoroughly recognised that most Americans, regardless of party, support the foreign policies designed to produce it. There is a similar need, almost equally urgent, in southern Asia, where the problems faced in promoting stability are even more perplexing.

AGAINST CHAOS

"The London agreement has produced suggestions that Burma may reenter the Commonwealth; it contains interesting possibilities for the intensification of efforts to seek closer unity among the nations of the entire Pacific basin. But in any event, it does not set up a dike against the further spread of disintegrating forces in a region which is undergoing revolutionary changes. It is not a solution for the complex problem of southern Asia, but it is one factor which may, in time, lead to such a solution", the paper concludes.

The Milwaukee "Journal" in an editorial entitled "India Clapss Hands with the West", says that in deciding to remain in the Commonwealth, India will gain preferential 'empire' tariffs. Indian citizens will enjoy full rights in Britain—even the right to vote if they choose to register as residents.

"But the real gains from India's choice transcend these things. Britain and the whole free. Western world have gained. This is another step in transforming the Commonwealth into . . . a loosely-knit, multi-national, multi-cultural and multi-coloured community of free nations, united only by their desire to remain united and their common allegiance to the idea of democracy".

Concluding, the paper declares: "Thus, India will stand with the rest of the Commonwealth—and the Commonwealth will stand with the United States and with all the free democratic countries of the earth.

'India, developing as a free, self-governing republic, will be the leader of democracy in the Orient—and a bulwark against totalitarianism".

The Watertown (New York) "Daily Times" says: 'The three great nations India, Pakistan and Ceylon, to all practical purposes free, but linked closely nevertheless to Brtiain and the other members of the Commonwealth of Nations, will be a stabilising force in the new Asia that is emerging".

The Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin" calls India's decision to remain a member of the Commonwealth of Nations "evidence of broadmindedness and a sense of realism . . . "

"India, a fully sovereign nation, is about to declare itself a republic, and its people will choose by popular election a chief of state", says the "Bulletin. "This great subcontinent is no longer the central bastion assuring the security of the British Empire as a world power. But it stands out—at a time when China, the other great traditional Asiatic power whose roots go back thousands of years, is threatened by Red domination—as the bulwark of democratic resistance to totalitarian communism. . . "—USIS.

SWISS PRESIDENT THANKS NEHRU

BERNE, May 9. (PTI-Reuter)—M. Ernest Nobs, Swiss President, told Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a message announced here today that he and his swiss colleagues considered themselves "fortunate" to have been able to establish personal contact with the Indian leader during his recent visit to this country".

Such contact, M. Nobs added, "can only strengthen in future the official contact which has existed between Switzerland and India in past years".

M. Nobs was replying to a message from Premier Nehru thanking Switzerland for the "warm reception" accorded to him everywhere during his recent visit and saying, he hoped the "friendly ties with United India and Switzerland will become more firm".

BUS FALLS INTO CANAL, 25 DIE

CAIRO May 9 (PTI-Reuter)—Twenty-five people were drowned when a bus fell into the Giza Canal at El Mazghouna, 25 miles south of Cairo today. Seven passengers escaped.

FIGHT AGAINST FOOD SHORTAGE

India Government Official Replies To Critics Of Control

NEW DELHI, May 9.

The main activities of the Central Ministry of Food and its policy relating to the prices, procurement and distribution of food were described by Mr. R. L. Gupta, Food Secretary, Government of India, in the course of an "interview" on Sunday (May 8) with All-India Radio, broadcast from the Delhi Station in the series 'A Government of the People".

Although the first beginnings of food control were made in India in April 1942 when a wheat control order was promulgated, India's main difficulties on the food front began with the entry of Japan into the War when the normal imports from Burma stopped. To meet the deteriorating food supply position the Food Department came into existence on December 2, 1942.

Explaining the relationship between the two Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Mr. Gupta said: "There is a very close link between the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, but each has a distinct function of its own. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the growing of crops. Increasing agricultural production in all its aspects is the function of the Ministry of Agriculture. We in the Ministry of food step in only after the crop has been harvested. If I may say so, where the responsibility of the Agriculture Ministry ceases, our begins".

LIAISON WITH OTHER MINISTRIES

"The closest co-operation between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food, i.e., between the production and the distribution of food is secured at the highest level as both the Ministries are in charge of the same Minister. The importance of transport is fairly obvious. Not only has food to be produced and procured but it must be moved to areas where it is needed, and since hunger cannot be postponed we have to ensure that adequate quantities are moved in time. We have therefore to work in the closest co-operation with the Ministry of Transport. A team of officers in the Ministry of Food keeps a constant watch on the arrival of foodgrains from abroad, day after day, and week after week, and plans their transport to all destinations in such a manner that no one falls short. Apart from the transport of grain from surplus to deficit areas within a province and which incidentally is the responsibility of the province itself, the movement of internal surpluses from one province to another and of the imported grain involves the movement of about 10,000 wagons per month".

MECHANICS OF FOOD CONTROL

Explaining the mechanics of food control, the Food Secretary said: "I think everybody is agreed that the prices of food should not be allowed to go unreasonably high. The argument generally starts about the measures to be taken for keeping the prices of food at reasonable levels. We have seen that by merely passing a law prescribing a maximum price it is impossible to control the prices of food-grains. We cannot also achieve that result merely by what is known as "playing the market".

CRITICISMS AGAINST CONTROL

The Food Secretary then replied to the criticisms that under rationing the quantity received was small, the quality of grain issued bad and that there was general dissatisfaction among the people.

He said: "Let me begin by answering the last part of your criticism first. All controls are annoying. Food controls annoy all the more, as food is something which touches us very intimately. Control on food walks right into the home and affects our life from day to day—in fact twice or thrice a day. Therefore food control cannot be popular in the ordinary sense. The proper way of looking at the matter is to compare the conditions under food control with conditions that would prevail if food controls were given up.

Last yeer, in response to popular discontent against food controls, the Government did try the experiment of gradual decontrol. The result was that the prices soared and there was an outcry for the reimposition of controls. I believe that while people grouse a lot against the restrictions and the inconvenience of food control, there is an undercurrent of confidence and general satisfaction that they are ensured their weekly rations at reasonable prices.

There is another type of discontent and that is against the faulty working of the control machinery itself. Government are fully alive to this aspect of the problem and they are constantly endeavouring to remedy the defects. But please remember that the machinery of control is a huge machinery handling more than seven million tons of grain per annum. I do not know if that figure gives you a real idea of the quantities involved. Perhaps I could give an idea this way. Let us imagine that we start from Delhi and try to cover the Grand Trunk Road which goes to Calcutta entirely with bags of grain and the bags were staked 15 high i.e. bags one on top of the other, the total quantity of grain involved would be less than half of seven million tons. If you did the same also on the road to Bombay, the total quantity of grain would still be a little less than million tons.

We are often asked why people cannot be given a little extra wheat or rice? We would very much like to be able to do this, but the present supplies do not permit any increase except at the expense of consumers in some other parts of the country.

Regarding the quality of grains the short answer is that we are sometimes compelled to buy a small proportion of sub-quality grain without which it would be impossible for us to maintain the ration even at the present level. It must also be remembered that the types of grains which are being issued at present as ration found a ready market in the country before the war. The only difference to-day is that under rationing which aims at a fair share for all, the various types of grain are distributed more equitably.

AGAINST SHORTAGES

On the subject of imports of foodgrains, Mr. Gupta was emphatic that before India could forge ahead as an independent nation, she would have to produce her own food. The Government have therefore decided on intensive cultivation and the stoppage of all food imports after 1951.

In conclusion the Food Secretary said that people's food must be a matter of the greatest concern to every Government. Food is an absolutely essential requirement of man. The need for food cannot be compared with any other need. From this it also follows that in the solution of the food problem, it is essential that every citizen should do his bit.

As the Hon'ble Food Minister has stated elsewhere, we are at war against the food shortage. The battle line runs through every home and in every cultivator's field. Each one of us is a soldier in this fight. We must eliminate all waste in our homes and all extravagance on festive occasions. To serve plenty of food—plenty to the point of waste—is often regarded as a sign of wealth and good hospitality. In the present context of food shortage it is antinational, criminal and we must now look upon it in that light. The inconvenience and annoyance caused by the controls must be put up with as the soldier puts up with the discipline of the army. To my mind this is really a small price to pay for our economic freedom.

Col. Kalinin, Chief of the Staff of the Russian Commandatura, leaving the lock control building after conferring with British officers regarding the closure of the Charlottenburg Canal Lock in the British sector of Berlin by Russians thus stopping the airlift supplies from reaching the city. The canal was later opened for traffic.

WALLACE'S OPPOSITION TO ATLANTIC PACT

WASHINGTON, May 9. Henry A. Wallace, leader of the far-left U. S. Progressive Party, thinks that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee should withhold action on the North Atlantic Treaty pending outcome of the Council of Foreign Ministers' meeting, scheduled for May 23 in Paaris.

Wallace the first witness to teststify against the pact, appeared before the committee Thursday as it continued public hearings before submitting the treaty to the entire Senate for ratification. It must be approved by a two-thirds majority before it will be United States.

The conference room was less than half filled with spectators when Wallace, who trailed the major candidates in last November's presidential elections, arrived to read a prepared statement and answer questions from the committee.

Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist Party in the United States who also was to have appeared Thursday, sent word that he was unable to be present. He and 10 other high-ranking Communists are on trial in New York City, charged with plotting the forcible overthrow of the U. S. Government. Dennis is expected to submit a statement on the pact.

Wallace, in his prepared statement, charged that the North Atlantic peace treaty (1) destroys the chances of European recovery; (2) is not an instrument of defense but a military alliance aimed at aggression; (3) bypasses the United Nations and violates its charter in a most flagrant manner; (4) takes away from Congress the power to declare war and lodges it in the hands of a militarp staff 3,000 miles from the seat of the U. S. Government; (5) divides the world permanently into two camps; and (6) provocatively establishes military bases on the borders of the Soviet Union.

After proposing that it withhold action on the pact, Wallace told the committee: "If our Government sincerely desires a peaceful arrangement with the Soviet Union on the vital German question, then we must approach her with the peace of good intentions—not with the sword of the Atlantic Pact."

SUGGESTS SIX-POINT PLAN

He suggested the following six point for settling U. S.-Soviet differences:—

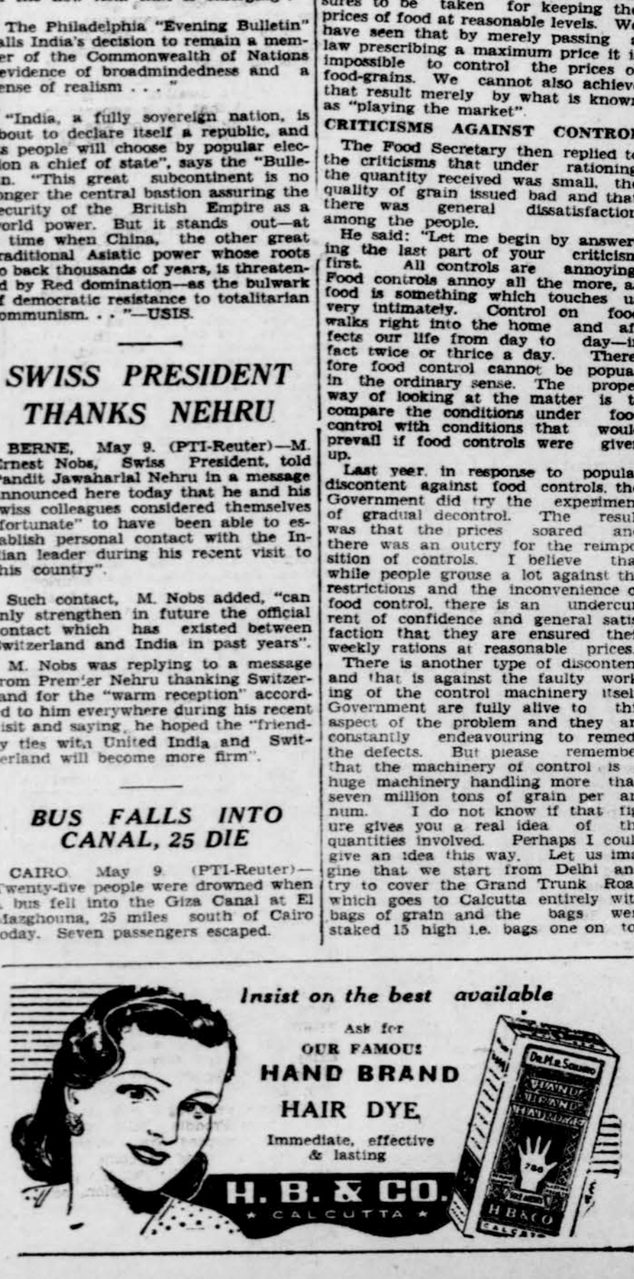
1. Conclusion of a treaty for "unified and democratic Germany".
2. Agreement to "refrain from interference in the internal affairs of other nations."
3. Agreement by both nations to give up military bases in other countries and halt export of weapons.
4. Unrestricted trade and free movement of citizens.
5. General reduction of armament.
6. Establishment of a world reconstruction and development agency within the United Nations to build a "productive, economically united Europe."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, ranking minority member of the committee, rebuked Wallace for telling the world that the United States is imperialistic and "that it is bent on world conquest in one from or another."

"There is room in this field for honest disagreement," Vandenberg told Wallace. "Some of us may be sure we are seeking peace as you are."

Vandenberg pointed out that "it is possible for honest men to disagree as to the methods of pursuing peace." He charged that Wallace "at home and abroad" attributed belligerence to all who disagreed with him.

Wallace replied that there were some individuals with whose "evil actions" he disagreed, but he conceded that they felt themselves to have "the highest sense of rectitude."



Where Indiscipline Is Concerned

A "CRICONTROL" DOG TO BARK AND BITE

DeMello's Retort To Gupta

BOMBAY MONDAY: —MR. A. S. DE MELLO, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN INDIA, STATED TODAY THAT IT WAS "QUITE UNTRUE" TO SAY THAT THE AMARNATH AFFAIR WAS "RUSHED THROUGH" AT THE BOARD MEETING ON APRIL 10.

Mr. De Mello, who was replying to a statement issued by Mr. Pankaj Gupta yesterday, said that "such frivolous and rash statements are attempts at creating malice".

He added: "The misdemeanour of Capt. Amarnath last season was seen, heard, and known throughout the country, but as is apparent it was left to me to show him that if others could not bark, "Cricontrol India" kept a dog who could bark and might bite when indiscipline in Indian Cricket was concerned.

"I, therefore, had to submit the whole matter to the Board and did so at the full meeting on April 10 in a thoroughly constitutional manner. Discussions, in which all present participated for quite two hours, were cool and cordial. At the end of the discussions, I submitted the phraseology of the resolution which was unanimously passed. I can categorically state that there was no request for any division or voter".

A unanimous decision once taken by a "parent body" was irrevocable, Mr. De Mello said. He added that an enquiry made from other cricketing countries would show that "no question would arise of profering any "charge sheet" once that body has positive proof of a cricketer's indiscipline."

Mr. De Mello is leaving for the United Kingdom tomorrow.

Poona Racing Season 1949

LIST OF DATES

SUMMER RACES

1st Day—Saturday—30th July 1949
2nd Day—Saturday—6th August 1949
3rd Day—Saturday—13th August 1949.
4th Day—Monday—15th August 1949 (Holiday) Independence Cup.

POONA RACES

1st Day—Saturday—20th August 1949 (Holiday) Willingdon Cup.
2nd Day—Saturday—27th August 1949 Colts and Fillies trial cups.
3rd Day—Saturday 3rd September 1949 (Holiday) Southern Command Cup.
4th Day—Saturday—10th September 1949 Monsoon Cup.
5th Day—Saturday—17th September 1949 Gimcracks Stakes Cup.
6th Day—Saturday—24th Sept. 1949 Rajaram Chhatrapati Memorial Gold Cup.

AUTUMN RACES

1st Day—Saturday—1st October 1949 (Holiday).
2nd Day—Saturday—8th October 1949

(These dates are subject to alteration)

AMBALA, May 8 (API): In the first round of the semi-final of the National Challenge Cup football tournament. Ambala, this evening between the Rangarhia College, Phagwara, and the District Football Association, Jullundur the latter won by three goals to one.

PAREL SOCCER

Junior Division Of Harwood League

BOMBAY, Monday.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Junior Division of the Harwood Football League at Parel:—

IIIrd Division (St. Xavier's College Ground)

Mazagaon Docks 3 (Thomas), R.I A.F. (Roy 2).
G.I.P. Rly. 'B' 5 (Nakwa 3, M D'Souza, Bhiku), Ordnance XI 1 (Hussein).

II Division (St. Xavier's College Ground)

Khandogao Vijay 2, Shankar 2), Little Pioneers 0.

IV Division (G.I.P. Rly. Ground)

Kohinoor Mills 3 (Raju, P. D'Souza, Moreshwar), Tata Mills 1 (Chandrakant).

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY
Association Ground
5-45 p.m. Lusitanians vs. City "A".
5-45 p.m. Lusitanians vs. City "A". (Killedar Cup Semi-finals).

FOOTBALL
Cooperage
4-15 p.m. Reserve Bank vs. Karnatak 'C' (Summersgill).
5-40 p.m. Bombay City vs. Dockyard (Exhibition).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.
4-45 p.m. Globe S.C. 'B' vs. G. B. Police (Indian League).

G.I.P. Rly. Ground, Parel.
4-40 p.m. Telephone Club vs. Dockyard 'C'.
5-40 p.m. Keropet S.C. vs. Young Labour.

BILLIARDS
Islam Gymkhana
6 p.m. to 8 p.m. S. N. Sanyal vs. A. C. Santook (W.I. Billiards).
9 p.m. A. R. Sequeira vs. P. D. Pillimoria (W. I. Snooker).

CRICKET
Cross Maidan
10-30 a.m. Inter Insurance Final.

GOLD CUP HOCKEY FOR WOMEN

Outstation Teams Invited For Tomy Emar Cup

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Tomy Emar Gold Cup Hockey Tournament for Women, which is the premier Women's Tournament in Bombay will be played on the Association ground from 16th May 1949.

Entries close on 14th May 1949 and should be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, B.P.H.A. Ltd. Brabourne Stadium, Bombay.

Invitations have been extended to leading outstation teams. Bengal, Madras, Delhi and Nagpur are expected to participate.

HAYES CUP HOCKEY

Panchgani Pansies Register Another Win

BOMBAY, Monday.

Panchgani Pansies won their first round match in the Hayes Cup Hockey Tournament for Women which commenced this evening at the Association Ground. They beat Bombay Grey's "C" by the odd goal in three.

Pansies were full value for their victory although they fielded a depleted side, one of their regular players Meher Ranjt being unable to assist them and the forward line was strengthened by Najoo Dubash, their former right half, who played a brilliant game as left-inner and paved the way for her side winning the match. Impressive was Freny Dubash as centre half. She plays a game seldom seen in Women's hockey. She covers the whole field practically and distributes to advantage.

For the Grey's, Greta MacDonald as centre half played well. The attack has lost much of its charm without Miss Watts, and Miss Jean Millet, Hebe Green and Rachel Moses did their best to break through on several occasions.

For the most part of the game the Pansies and Grey's "C" played on even terms and it was a day when the goalies had very little to do. The backs had to bear the brunt of a concentrated attack now and again and they certainly did their best to keep it clear of the goal area.

The Panchgani Pansies have showed a marked improvement in every outing and the tremendous improvement that is witnessed does credit to those responsible for the team, as well as those who have taken to their hockey seriously, as they have never tired to practice every day.

Even exchanges in a dull encounter prevailed in the first half until in the 19th minute of play the Pansies scored from a beautiful pass from right outer, Zarin Dhondy. Zarin Dhondy sent in a beautiful centre which the goalie stopped and Miss Homai Dubash from close in passed to Nujoo Dubash, who made no mistake to score.

Maintaining this lead up to the second half Panchgani Pansies went further ahead in the third minute on resumption when due to the lapses on the part of the Grey's defence, Najoo Dubash shot hard and the goalie, stopped but Piloo Gimi made capital of the rebound to put the Pansies in a sound position.

In the ninth minute, Greys reduced the margin through Betty Ballard, their right outer who accepted a nice pass from Hebe Green, the left inner. They odd goal in three win earned by the Pansies Confiruss the earlier impressions that the Pansies side is on the up grade.

The teams:

PANCHGANI PANSIES: Khorshed Desai: Meher Khambatta, Mitho Tarapore; Dhun Daruwalla, Freny Dubash, Arua Paymater; Zarind Dhody, Homai Dubash, Piloo Crini, Najoo Dubash, Banoo Gazdar.

GREY'S "C".—Khorshed Desai: Crystal Corr, Pat. Morris; Sarah Hajioff, Greta MacDonald, Fatima Ismail: Betty Ballard, Rachael Moses, Molly Talati, Hebe Green, Jean Millet.

Umpires: Irani and Felix.

VIGERS BEATEN CONVINCINGLY

W. I. Billiards

BOMBAY, Monday:

M. Concessio rather surprisingly beat his opponent C. J. Vigers by a convincing margin in today's Western India Billiards match played this evening at the Islam Gymkhana. Leading by 276 points to 141 at the end of one hour's play, Concessio went on to beat his opponent by yet a greater margin, and at the end of the two-hour's scheduled play, Concessio had scored 542 points as against 346 by his opponent.

Concessio has three good breaks to his credit, they were 46,31, and 49 respectively. Vigers had only one break of 30 to his credit, that of 33.

In the Western India Snooker match, Mansur Tybjee after losing the first frame to V. N. Pathare, won the next two. The third frame being decided very narrowly. The scores in favour of Mansur read 37-51, 35-17, 58-48.

U. S. TENNIS CHAMPION GONZALES FOR WIMBLEDON

Richard A. Gonzales of Los Angeles, California, with the singles championship trophy he won at the U. S. National amateur indoor tennis championship held (March 1949) at the Seventh Regiment Armory, New York City. Gonzales defeated the defending title-holder, William F. Talbert of New York City, in four sets, 10-8, 6-0, 4-6, 9-7. The victory gave the 20-year-old Californian a clean sweep of the major amateur tennis championships of the United States. He previously had won the National Clay Court and the National Grass Court singles titles. Gonzales has been selected to play for the United States in the Davis Cup and the Wimbledon championships.

Jupiter General's Strong Position In Final

ORIENTAL LIFE REQUIRING 276 TO WIN LOSE 6 FOR 128

The Jupiter General Insurance Co. are practically in a safe position in the Inter-Insurance Cricket final which is being played at the Cross Maidan.

Continuing their second knock from yesterday's total of 39 for 4, the Jupiter team succumbed to the guiles of A. Mamsa of the Oriental Life, and were all out for 150 runs. This gave them a clear lead of 275 rune over their opponents who were set a difficult task indeed. G. R. Shroff once again played well and scored the highest number of runs for his side with his 46. But for his 73 runs fifth-wicket partnership with Mendon the Jupiter side would have been very badly placed. Mendon scored 43.

Mamsa was the most successful bowler for the Oriental Life, capturing 5 wickets for 42 runs in 15.2 overs, three of which were maidans.

Requiring 276 runs to win, Oriental Life went in for their second venture at the wickets, but did not fare at all very well, and at the end of the third day's play today had lost six valuable wickets for the small total of 128.

Mhatre and Mamsa who were concerned in a useful seventh-wicket partnership of 46 runs, remained unbeaten with 25 and 27 respectively. With only from wickets in hand, the Oriental Life require 148 runs to win the tournament.

The following were the scores:—

JUPITER GENERAL
(1st Innings) 269
ORIENTAL LIFE (1st. Innings) .. 150
JUPITER GENERAL (2nd Innings)

R. D. Jukar c Divekar b J. Gharat 7 V. H. Dixit lbw Balge 20, M. S. Shetty b S. S. Divekar 3, G R Shroff c and b Mamsa 46, G R Shrikhande st Desai b Balgie 0, Y. M. Mendon c Balgie b Mamsa 43, M S. Kharwa st. Desai b Mamsa 4, D. K. Bhatkar st. Desai b Gharat 13, K. D. Patel c Shetty b Mamsa 7, V. M. Ajgaonkar not out 0, D. Y. Vagal lbw Mamsa 0. Extras 4 (byes 4) TOTAL 156.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 16; 2 for 35; 3 for 39; 4 for 39; 5 for 112; 6 for 116 7 for 136; 8 for 156; 9 for 156 10 for 156.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

B. S. Shetty 3|0|7|0; S. S. Divekar 7|1|26|1; R. J. Gharat 12|2|31|2; A. Mamsa 15.2|3|42|5; M S. Balgie 14|3|28|2; S. S. Balgie 7|0|18|0.

ORIENTAL LIFE (2nd Innings)

J. Y. Desai b Shrikhande 16, Y. G. Ayare b Shroff 2, S. S. Sambare b Ajgaonkar 6, S. S. Balgie c Bhatkar b Shrinkhande 16, R. J. Gharat b K. D. Patel 14, S. S. Divekar c and b Kharwa 14, R. S. Mhatre batting 25, A. Mamsa batting 27, Extras 8 (byes 6, leg-byes 2) TOTAL (for 6 wkts.) 128

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 4; 2 for 17; 3 for 41; 4 for 60; 5 for 62; 6 for 82.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

V. M. Ajgaonkar 10|4|16|1; G. R. Shroff 6|2|10|1; M. S. Kharwa 16|2|45|1, G. R. Shrikhande 18|10|20|2, K. D. Patel 8|1|21|1; D. Y. Vagal 2|0|9|0.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL

CALCUTTA, May 9, (A.P.I.): The three matches played today in the First Division Calcutta Football League resulted as follows:

Aryans 1, E.I.R. Sports nil.
Sporting Union 2, Kalighat nil.
George Telegraph 1, Rangers nil.

INDORE ALLOTTED EAST ZONE MATCH

Demand For Fixtures Against Commonwealth Team Pour In

BOMBAY, May 9, (A.P.I.): Applications for fixtures against the Commonwealth Cricket Team, which will tour India, Pakistan and Ceylon during the coming winter, are increasing and two more centres, Indore and Amritsar, are likely to be included in the tour itinerary.

Mr. A. S. De Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, has recommended the inclusion of these two centres to the tour Sub-Committee which will submit its final fixture card at the annual meeting of the Board on July 31, 1949.

The conflicting claims of Allahabad and Indore for the East Zone match against the tourists has now been almost settled by awarding the match to Indore while Allahabad will have a new fixture—the Governor's XI vs. the Tourists. The Maharajakumar of Vizianagaram, President, United Provinces Cricket Association in a letter to the Board President, had made this sporting suggestion.

World 2nd. Wkt. Record Remains With India

LONDON, May 9, (PTI-Reuter): The world record second wicket stand still remains in India. J. G. Dewes and G. H. Doggart, the Cambridge University pair, who on Saturday scored 429 without being separated against Essex at Fenners, needed only 27 more runs to beat 455 set up last winter by B. B. Nimbalkar and K. V. Bhandarkar in India.

Dewes and Doggart received no opportunity of attempting the task because D. J. Insole, the Cambridge captain declared. Actually, the declaration was made on Saturday night but no announcement was made to the scorers or the press.

Interviewed today Insole said "I made the decision a few minutes after play on Saturday. I asked the two batsmen whether they wanted to go on and they said no".

Dewes and Doggart have to remain satisfied with a new English record which beat the 398 by W. Gunn and A. Shrewsbury for Nottinghamshire against Sussex at Nottingham in 1890. Dewes made 204 not out and Doggart 219 not out.

Summersgill Football Tournament

BOMBAY, Monday.

In the Summersgill Football Tournament played on the Cooperage this evening Colaba New Stars beat Union S.C. by a solitary goal scored by Peter.

Later in the evening in an exhibition game Trades India beat B.E.S.T. by the odd goal in five. The goalgetters for the winners were Laloo 2, Parab 1; for the losers Savant scored both goals.

IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY BY DERBY FAVOURITES

Gordon Richards Declares "I Will Do It This Year"

LONDON, May 7. (PTI-Reuter)—Royal Forest and Swallow Tail, first and second favourites for the Derby, made their first appearance of the season this week, each of them winning very easily.

First to appear was Royal Forests in the Sandown Park Trial stakes. Only five rivals came out to pit their strength against the Derby favourite but one of them, Bobo, who had run two good races this season was well backed to beat him. In the race itself, nothing could live with Royal Forests, who romped home four lengths ahead of Bobo.

So impressive was the display of Royal Forest that immediately after the race his price for the Derby was cut to nine to two. Before his outing it had been seven to one and only a few weeks ago it was 10 to one.

None was more delighted over the victory of this son of Bois Roussel, the 1938 Derby winner, than his jockey Gordon Richards, who believes that as long last his chance of winning the Derby, the one race which has always escaped him, has come. Returning to the dressing room after his win he told his fellow jockeys: "I will do it this year".

BARRING ACCIDENTS

It is thus clear that barring accidents, this is the Beckhampton runner Richards will ride. Although the Sandown Park Trial stakes was run over one and a quarter miles, that is two furlongs less than the Derby, the Sandown finish is a stiff one and Royal Forest fairly stormed his way up the hill. The American bred colt, Ballymacad, made the pace a hot one and entering the straight Royal Forest was some 15 lengths behind.

The favourite's supporters were beginning to feel anxious and the bookmakers shouted evens about the colt against whose victory they had earlier asked for three to one. But in a trice the whole complexion of the race was changed.

Directly Richards asked his mount for an effort he left his rivals standing to win in a canter by four lengths.

There was only one flaw in this great win. Before the race he was sweating badly in the paddock and at once the minds of racegoers went back to that summer afternoon at Ascot last year when this colt was beaten after starting at odds of one to 25, in the sensation of the season. Excuses were later made that this upset was due to a wasp sting but there were many who wondered if this son of Bois Roussel was of a highly sensitive temperament and easily upset.

Although he won so easily when not fully wound up, there must be some danger that he will lose his race at Epsom before the start. His supporters will be happy to see him hit the starting gate on Derby day cool and collected. If he does, they will be very confident of collecting their winnings.

Royal Forest will not have another race before that great day.

The performance of Swallow Tail, who is also a son of the former Derby winner Bois Roussel, was equally impressive. His success in the Chester Vase was comfortaoly gained although he too was short of a gallop. These two colts from the same sire look assured of starting first and second favourites. Already there is considerable discussion between the merits of the two and there are those who prefer Lord Derby's Swallow Tail if only on the ground that he is apparently less excitable, though he too was not perfectly behaved in the paddock at Chester. He was unwilling to go to the post and reared several times.

Gordon Richards was up on Moondust, the runner-up, six lengths behind and he would have taken good stock of the horse that is obviously his main danger at Epsom. Richards will have noted how well Swallow Tail took the tricky Chester bends, which should mean that he will be well at home on the Epsom track. Douglas Smith, who rode Swallow Tail as he will do at Epsom, was delighted with the colt's performance. "He is as handy as a polo pony and negotiated the bends with great smoothness", he said.

Swallow Tail's dam. Schiaparelli, is through the 1943 St. Leger winner, Herringbone, a fine staying filly. The Chester Vase has often given a pointer to the Derby, principally because it gives three-year-olds the opportunity of a race over the Derby distance and on a track which has something in common with Epsom.

The Vase used to be run over one and a half miles, the exact Derby distance, but the distance this year was extended to one mile, five furlongs and 53 yards which would tend to show that Swallow Tail will have little difficulty in staying the Derby distance. It is noteworthy that both Windsor Lad and Papyrus won the Vase before proceeding to the greater triumph at Epsom.

ONE MORE OUTING

Swallow Tail may have one more outing before the Derby so that it may be possible to get a further line on the ability of this splendid colt.

If both Swallow Tail and Royal Forest live up to their best form at Epsom, it is going to be a very wonderful Derby without taking into account the other challengers and the French opposition. There will be no so-called certainty like Tudor Minstrel last year who started at four to seven only to get decisively beaten.

Sandy Saddler Matched For A Bout

NEW YORK, May 8 (PTI-Reuter): Sandy Saddler, for world weatherweight champion, has accepted a fight aggainst Billy Exley, the Newcastle (England) welterweight, at the White City, London, on June Two on the programme featuring the Bruce Woodcock versus Freddie Mills contest.

Saddler accepted the engagement after having failed to come to an agreement with Willie Pep, the present world featherweight champion, on a title fight.

ACCENT ON YOUTH

English County Cricket

LONDON, May 8, (PTI-Reuter):—Australia's successful policy of encouraging schoolboy cricketers by giving young players of exceptional promise a chance in big cricket is being followed by English county sides this season.

Essex, who have always been progressive in this direction, may include Brain Taylor, a 16-year old wicketkeeper and lefthanded batsman, in their team against Cambridge University in the match beginning on Saturday.

Taylor, a native of London's East End, has been receiving coaching instruction from Alf Gover, the former Surrey and England fast bowler.

Another 16-year-old being given a chance is left-arm bowler Oscroft, who has been taken on the ground staff by Nottinghamshire. He will probably have to wait for his place in the county side, but he will be gaining useful experience by practising and playing against leading players.

Warwickshire have a promising right-arm fast bowler in R. Thompson. Thompson, not yet 17, will remain an amateur for the present because his parents think he is too young to take up a professional appointment.

A new professional signed by Leicestershire, is 17-year-old Maurice Hallam, a stylish batsman, while Sussex will give a chance to J. M. Parks, 17-year-old son of Jim Parks, the Sussex and England all-rounder.

Lancashire have a new player in S. Smith, a 20-year-old batsman from Rochdale.

In addition to experimenting with these untried youngsters, the countries are expecting big things from their established young players.

Among the batsmen there are Gerald Smithson, the Yorkshire left hander, and Dave Fletcher, of Surrey.

Smithson, a former "Bevin Boy" worker, is a forcing batsman of natural ability likened to a former great Yorkshire left-hander, Maurice Leyland. Smithson toured the West Indies with the MCC team in 1947-48 but he could not play last season because of an elbow injury.

Fletcher, a stylish opening batsman, was also out of cricket for a time last season through illness. His highest innings is 194, against Nottinghamshire in 1947, the year in which he received recognition by being chosen to play for the players against the Gentlemen.

On the bowling side, much is expected of Malcolm Hilton. 20-year-old left-arm slow bowler, who claimed Don Bradman's wicket twice in a game at Old Trafford last year.

WORCESTER AVOID FOLLOW-ON

The weather was fine and sunny here today when Worcestershire continued their first innings against the New Zealand cricket tourists.

Batting on a hard wicket, Worcestershire lost Wyatt with only seven runs added to their overnight score of 34 for four, in reply to New Zealanders' first innings total of 425.

Starting the day 391 runs behind with four wickets down Worcestershire soon lost another wicket when in the third over of the day Wyatt touched a ball from Hayes outside the offstump to give the wicketkeeper an easy catch at forty-one.

Jenkins joined Arnold and was aggressive in the early stages hitting a splendid offside four to send up fifty-one in seventy minutes.

Arnold who was sent in as a stopgap on Saturday generally looked safer than Jenkins and completed his fifty in two hours ten minutes.

Hadlee persisted with his spin bowlers Burtt, Burke and Cresswell but they failed to tempt the batsmen. The hundred went up after the innings had lasted two and a half hours. At lunch the sixth wicket pair had added seventy-three.

In the first over after lunch Yarnold was bowled by Sutcliffee's "chinaman". He batted two and a half hours and hit seven fours in his 56. His sixth-wicket stand with Jenkins realised 75 runs in two and a quarter hours. White made an adventurous start but the new ball caused the downfall of Jenkins. He made no attempt to play a ball from Hayes and was out leg-before when 40

White continued aggressively and reached his 50 in 65 minutes. Howorth was then bowled by Burtt in the next over for 16. Perks joined White and overshadowed the latter in a ninth-wicket stand of 62 in half an hour. Hayes in attempting to stop a hard return from Perks, injured his right hand and was forced to retire. White batted 100 minutes for his 64 which included one six and 10 fours. A lusty drive Jackson saved the follow-on but he was bowled off his pads immediately afterwards and Worcester were all our for 279, their last five wickets having added 238 to reduce the tourists' advantage to 146

The following were the detailed scores:—

NEW ZEALAND (1st Innings) .. 425
WORCESTERSHIRE (1st Innings)

E Cooper lbw Cresswell 0, R E Bird b Cresswell 4, B Kenyon b Cresswell 1, R. E. S. Wyatt c Mooney b Hayes 22, Yarnold b Sultcliffe 56, Jenkins lbw Hayes 40, A. F. T. White c Hadlee b Burtt 64, Howard c Burtt 16, R. Perks not out 47, P. Jackson b Burtt 4, Extras 21 byes 19, no balls 2) TOTAL 279.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1|13; 2|17; 3|22 4|41; 5|116; 6:157; 7|213; 8|275.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

Hayes 20|6|48|2. Creswell 26|9|43|3. Burtt 25|9|80|4, Burke 17|4|58|0, Reid 5|2|15|0. Sutcliffe 4|1|14|1.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORE

New Zealanders had scored 207 for five wickets in their second innings at the end of the day.

(Message Incomplete)

INCREASING FATALITIES IN THE RING LEAD TO LEGISLATION

California Passes Boxers Welfare Bill

LONDON, May 8 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Fatalities in the ring, of which there have been nearly 40 since the war — the majority of these in the United States, is the biggest blot on the sport of boxing.

Various measures to safeguard boxers against serious injury in the ring have been advocated and introduced by State Boxing Commisions in America and now a new Bill to "eliminate murder in boxing" has been passed by the Assembly of the State of California.

The new Bill which would increase the weight of the gloves require specifically examining physicians to investigate such conditions as that of the boxers heart, increase the minimum size of rings from 16 to 18 feet, and require the mat to be two inches thick.

Among the safeguards that have been sugested in past months is a new head shield designed to protect boxers from formation of scar tissue, ear injuries and brain concussion.

The protector consists of a thin coating of soft rubber over the eyebrows and ears with a rubber cushion at the back of the head: Its trial use has been approved by the National Boxing Association executive committee.

An increase in the weight of the gloves had also been advocated before, but without success, while many State commissions in America have insisted on physical check-ups of boxers.

Two interesting recommendations were made by a coroner's jury, last October, to the Illinois boxing code at the inquest on a San Domingo welterweight, Kid Bynrmita. They were, that all boxers who had been knocked out should submit to an examination by a brain recording instrument before being allowed to compete again, and that boxers who have demonstrated their inability to compete in their classification be permanently retired.

The proposal for a mat two inches thick was probably the result of a recent tragedy. Although most ring floors are covered with canvas over a layer of felt, Dilly Cornwell, a 25-year-old lightweight, of Los Angeles, failed to recover consciousness from a knockout last March. He struck his head on the mat with a thud which was heard throughout the auditorium.

Previous experiments have been made with rubber sponge floring. Accidents are always liable to happen in spite of the most eleborate precautions. To make sure that boxers meeting with such unfortunate happenings are looked after, the Senate passed a Boxers Welfare Bill last month. Under the direction of the State Athletic Commission, pensions and expenses of all kinds may be paid to boxers permanently or temporary disabled: boxers retired by the Commission for reasons other than dishonesty or misconduct; case where a contestent is not a resident of the state, but has participated in matches within the state, and is without funds to enable him to return home.

WORLD SOCCER CUP TOURNEY

Philippines Withdraw

AMSTERDAM, May 8, (PTI-Reuter):— It was announced at a meeting of the International Football Federation here today that the Philippines had notified the organising committee of the 1950 world soccer cup tourney of their withdrawal from the tournament.

India and Burma are now the only countries left in the Asia group which is to produce one finalist.

The Football Association of Burma have notified the authorities that they may not be able to field a team to play India, the meeting was told. This is due to the fact that most of the Burmese footballers have been called up for the army. It was stated that no definite news about Burma's possible withdrawal from the competition was expected in the near future, as it was hoped that the situation would have improved before the time limit for the preliminary matches in April of next year had been reached.

"FLYING DUTCH WOMAN" TO RUN IN U. S. A.

AMSTERDAM, May 9 (PTI-Reuter).—Mrs. Fanny Blankers-Koen, Dutch holder of four Olympic medals, will leave here by air on Wednesday for United States.

Her full programme is not yet fixed but she has accepted an invitation to run at Los Angeles on May 20.

The Bombay Chronicle

Men who prefer, in the internal life of a State, the path of perpetual peace to that of organised protest will sooner or later, lose the habit of freedom.

—HAROLD LASKI.

PLAYING WITH FIRE

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, outlined Government's policy towards the Communists in a talk with pressmen. Mr. Kher Declared that there was no desire to ban the Communist Party and that the Government preferred to deal with individuals but, when organised disturbance of the peace was indulged in, the Government was not prepared to expose the thirty lakhs of people of Bombay to risk. There is no doubt that the Government has ample powers to handle any menace to security in the Province. If it has not, it is competent to secure more strength through legislation. For that matter, so had the Government of Bengal but it failed to use its strength. We must confess that we are not much enamoured of the policy of ignoring a party organisation and dealing with individuals. That way it invariably happens that the moving spirits are left free to indulge in mischief whilst subsidiary personalities are dealt with by the Law. Mr. Kher referred to the manner in which the R.S.S. was handled and observed that there was no justification for pursuing a different policy with regard to the Communist Party. Precedent, and the experience gained so far in the present policy of permitting the Communist Party, ought to induce a different attitude in the Government. It cannot be denied that the public has been greatly disturbed by sporadic arrests of Communist instigators of trouble and others who have been involved in disturbances. Since no clear distinction has been so far made, Government action gives rise to a great deal of confusion in the public mind. The advantage of banning the party lies in this that others are not involved. Mr. Kher hinted that it might be necessary to change Government's decision and to ban the party. His reference to the freedom allowed to Communists if they worked along constitutional and non-violent lines was, we take it, addressed more to the public as an explanation than to Communists as an appeal. For the latter would be a wholly futile gesture.

So far as we are able to understand the situation, there is no need for hesitation. Mr. Kher rightly observed that, if these things were tolerated, government would become impossible. There is another point of view which has not been sufficiently stressed. Official action which is necessary to check the Communist menace today, will be infinitely less than the action that will be needed later. "Government becoming impossible" will naturally strike the men in the Government in one manner; but it cannot be overlooked by the public that, before Government is in difficulties, the country will be thrown into utter confusion. There is no need to go so far as China and Burma for our warning. All the examples are to be seen in Bengal where lawlessness has long ravaged the province. The picture of political fanatics exploiting Government's desire to be democratic and freedom-loving for undemocratic ends would be ludicrous but for the fact that it has occurred before in other countries. It is a contingency that must be guarded against.

In his statement on the Bombay arrests and disturbances, Mr. Asoka Mehta, the Socialist Leader, has appealed to the "matured citizens" to resist the mischief of the Communists. He has denounced strongly the attempt to turn Bombay into a second Bengal and he has told the Communists plainly that they are not serving the cause of detenus by these methods. All this is very commendable. But Mr. Mehta cannot resist the temptation to criticise the Government for providing an opportunity to the Communists to demonstrate. The ban on processions after 7 p.m., he says, gave the Communists the chance for which they were angling. If Mr. Mehta really believes this, he is naive in the extreme. The ingenuity of the Communists in making opportunities is not unknown to Mr. Mehta, as it is not unkown to the public. The only objection to the 7 p.m. ban is that it has distracted the attention of the Socialist Leader in uttering an unqualified denunciation of the Communists. Even here, the cynic would probably say that, if it had not been there, Mr. Asoka Mehta would have found some other stick to raise against the Government. Mr. Mehta's attitude to the security problem is most unhelpful. Anxious to prove that he and his followers are different from the Government, he not only disturbs the public mind but even makes it peculiarly receptive to Communist blandishments. For instance, his denunciation of the 7 p.m. ban on processions might impress many people as very smart but it will probably lead a lot of gullible persons into the next demonstration. A little caution in handling fire would not be out of place, specially since the flames are likely to reach the people long before they touch political leaders.

Industrial Peace

The principal resolutions of the Indian National Trade Union Congress at Indore suggest generally the essential conditions of maintaining industrial peace in the country. To this end it is necessary first to devise methods of settling industrial disputes justly and expeditiously. Common sense would suggest that the best method is to refer disputes to arbitration. This method has been successfully used by the Ahmedabad Labour organisation under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, and it was warmly commended to the INTUC by Sardar Patel. The method can succeed when both parties to a dispute can agree about the person or persons to arbitrate. But often the parties are so estranged that they fail to agree on this point, with the result that strikes have become common and prolonged. Government has accordingly devised legislation to settle disputes by conciliation, if possible or adjudication, if necessary. The INTUC complains, not without reason, that Government machinery for the disposal of disputes has often been too slow. It accordingly suggests that more tribunals should be set up to expedite the settlement of disputes.

It is obviously much better from every point of view to avert strikes than to end them. That is possible to any appreciable extent only if the workers are guaranteed fair wages and good living conditions. The INTUC regrets that the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act has been greatly delayed and urges the Governments concerned to give speedy effect to this legislation in all the industries covered by the Act. It is not wise for Government and employers to be goaded into right action only by prolonged strikes about wages. The minimum wage does not solve the whole wage problem. The question of a fair wage still remains. The Truce Resolution of December 1947 called for the formulation of the principles which should govern fair wages and the allocation of the workers' share in the profits of the industry. But there has been no agreement on this question so far. It is doubtless an intricate problem, and agreement between the employers and the employed will not be easy. But, as the INTUC points out, the very foundation of industrial peace rests on the creation of a just basis for settling fair wages and allocating profits.

Next in importance to a fair wage is the question of housing facilities for workers. The present housing conditions are diplorable and the workers are the worst sufferers. The recently announced Government scheme to provide a million houses for workers in ten years is apparently an imposing one. But Government's achievements in this direction do not promise appreciable results in the immediate future. We wholeheartedly agree with the INTUC that Government should treat this problem as one of national emergency and utilise all their resources to make up the housing shortage in the stipulated period.

The question often arises as to how the workers should agitate for the redress of their grievances. The INTUC is definitely committed to non-violent, constitutional methods of agitation. They are naturally most potent under a democratic government elected by universal suffrage. It is the duty of such a Government to safeguard the legitimate interests of workers. That is why Sardar Patel stated at the Indian Conference: "If you want justice today, there is no necessity for you to go on strike or abegging. You can represent all your legitimate demands to the Government who are your representatives. I have no doubt, justice will be done to you. But if your Government feel that there is something wrong in your demand, they will advise you and show you the right path". This does not mean that Government, as has been misrepresented, is against the workers. But it does mean that resort to strikes is not regarded as necessary under a government which is prepared to extend every consideration to Labour and to grant its legitimate demands.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

AMRITSAR, May 8. (API)—The Panthic Convention, which met here today after four hours discussion, adopted a resolution demanding a separate Punjabi speaking province. The Convention urged that East Punjab should be demarcated into a Punjabi speaking province on linguistic and cultural basis.

* * *

According to a Lucknow report one hundred and sixty Congressmen of six districts of the United Provinces, who stood charged with acts of indiscipline have just been expelled by the Council of the U.P.C.C.

A sort of first elimination round preliminary to the series of the main contests?

* * *

Objecting to certain remarks on the duty of Labour made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the INTUC conference, Sri Ashoka Mehta, General Secretary, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, protests that "it is this direction and domination of the labour movement by the Government that is objected to the world over".

But when and if the leaders of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha becomes the Government?

* * *

Regarding Hyderabad, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan said Pakistan had no direct connection with that State and it was purely a matter for negotiation between Hyderabad and the Indian Government. It was true, Sir Mohammed added, Pakistan was interested in the question, but it had no direct connection.

Lake Success Report.

If, that is, Pakistan is "interested in the question" and even writes to the Security Council's President about it, it is strictly on the principle of Pakistan art for Pakistan Art's sake.

* * *

In his reference to Kashmir, the report reads further, Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan said that Pakistan was always willing to carry out the intentions of the United Nations.

Because the representatives of the United Nations are so willing to carry out the intentions of Pakistan.

* * *

A Far Eastern observer in London is reported to have warned that "in Afghanistan today there are all the makings of an explosion, which could be touched off when the Kremlin chooses"

We beg to differ. But only in one respect. For the Kremlin, the observer should have said Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Premier of the North-West Frontier Province.

* * *

Berlin (UPA): British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin warned today that the cold war "is not all over yet and it wont be for some time".

If at all.

Meanwhile, the cold war is getting noisier and horribly noisier what with broadcasts and mutual jammings etc.

* * *

The Sunday newspaper, "The People" in a wholly unconfirmed and unattributed dispatch said Josef Stalin has invited President Truman to meet him.

London Report.

The Sunday newspaper, "The People", has thus done its Sunday duty.

* * *

Opposing efforts in the U.N. Political Committee to go back on the earlier anti-Franco diplomatic boycott resolution, the Indian delegate, Mr. M. C. Setalvad recalled that "that resolution was passed on the fundamental position that the regime in Spain was not a democratic regime and did not represent the people of Spain, and in our view the situation in Spain remains the same".

True. But the—er—situation with the boycotters doesn't remain the same, does it?

BOMBAY SHOPS ACT

The Other Side Of The Picture

BY N.B. PARULEKAR

It is but natural for Shri R. R. Bakhale, as one of the originators of the Act, to come forward with answers to criticisms levelled at the Bombay Shops Act, 1948. So it would be worthwhile to examine how far his words carry conviction.

In almost all other enactments he would be foremost in charging Government with "rush and haste" and "break-neck speed policy", but in this particular case as his own co-operation was taken advantage of by Government, was there any further need, in his opinion, to acquaint such large and varied sections of the public with the final shape of the provisions in which the Government bill emerged before it was passed into a law? Shri Bakhale wants to take it for granted that the people have suddenly been transformed overnight from an indifferent and apathetic lot into a most awake, alert and vigilant people and the nine months period that elapsed between the publication of Bakhale Committee's draft bill and the actual passing of the Act was enough to arouse them to the impending danger, although perhaps most of them may have been quite unaware of the publication of the Bakhale Committee's report including its draft bill!

The object of such a legislation ought to be, in fact, to prevent and stop exploitation of the employees by the employers and also vice versa, rather than the considerations of 'health, leisure and recreation' etc. In the changed circumstances, our primary aim should be to encourage the feeling of individual freedom, freedom to work more if one chooses and earn or produce more not only for one's own use but also for others, provided such freedom does not come into clash with similar freedom of others, and that it is not imposed but voluntarily adopted.

The law in this matter, therefore, ought to be most elastic and as simple as possible to be followed in practice. Clumsy and tedious formalities must be scrupulously avoided if it is expected not to defeat its own purpose.

Have we no genius enough to discover and introduce ways of our own to bring about the reforms that we seek?

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES

What is the implication of compulsion on every establishment including one-man show without any employee to get it registered on payment of fees? Is it not a legal exaction of penalty for no crime? Why hawkers or such other individuals, who are their own masters as well as servants, be deprived of making their living? Why the members of the public be similarly deprived of the facility of getting such things as they may require at odd hours from such hawkers at least? In the category of 'member of the family' why the number is so restricted as to exclude members of the joint Hindu family? Has Section 20 prohibiting the sale in 'restaurants' before and after the opening and closing hours of 'shops' of goods of the kind sold in such 'shops' ever been enforced or is it capable of being ever enforced? Would that not confirm the impression that most provisions are there merely for name-sake and never expected to be observed?

The issue of 'identity cards' and 'leave books' and the substitution thereof in place of lost ones, giving of intimations in prescribed forms accompanied by fees of every change, and so many other formalities are impracticable of being honestly observed. Even the employees of some establishments who cook and eat their own meals and refreshments would be surprised to find that they are legally prohibited from going to their place of employment for the purpose on 'holidays'! Numerous other anomalies could be cited.

The lack of capacity for observation and imagination betrayed by the Bakhale Committee can on no ground be excused. In enforcing any Act, the provisions are interpreted in accordance with the meaning the words used therein yield and not according to the background or what was written in the Committee's report or what was in the minds of the Committee members or even the legislators.

APPARENT CONTRADICTIONS

To declare that certain establishments and one-man shows do not come within the scope of the Act and at the same time to argue that the registration of such establishments is meant to facilitate enforcement of the Act or that if University and such other Certificates and even photoes are displayed, what harm is there in displaying certain extracts etc. of the Act is a contradiction in terms, which at least Shri Bakhale ought to have realized while writing his thesis. He ought further to realize that the plea of imperfection would not justify causing of avoidable nuisance to so many individuals.

When people surrender their judgment to their chosen representatives, they rightly expect those representatives or bodies appointed by them to study the problems properly, paying particular regard to their practical side, and if need be to consult the classes likely to be affected by any enactment before it is sought to be enforced. For this they may even take sufficient time if necessary. Was there any grave emergency or any section of the employees undergoing such unbearable suffering that immediate relief to them was found so urgent as to rush through this legislation?

In its present form, although in spite of the fact that certain class of employees who formerly escaped the benefit have been included, it would cause greater hardship to a very great number of people, the enforcement of the Act deserves to be shelved until a properly thought-out one is devised.

Mismanagement Of Koliwada Camp

REPRESENTATIONS TO MAYOR

BOMBAY, Monday.—Five City Fathers, City "Mother" Miss Perin Nariman and actor Prithviraj Kapoor, patiently waited in the Committee Room of the Municipal Corporation this afternoon, for more than thirty minutes after the time scheduled for the start of a Special meeting of the Improvements Committee, and then dispersed, as two members required to make up the quorum, did not turn up.

The purpose of the meeting was to consider certain complaints which have reached the Mayor, about alleged mismanagement of the Koliwada Refugee Camp.

One of the letters which would have come up for consideration, requests that the leasing of the Koliwada land to any individual or society, be postponed, so that, "the Corporation may not become the laughing-stock of India and the world."

Another letter on the same subject, says, "....the Koliwada Refugee Camp ....is the worst-managed of all camps throughout the Indian Union and is a disgrace to this city of millionaires and multi-millionaires."

Prithviraj was present at the invitation of the Improvements Committee, as they wanted to hear his views on the matter.

A few hundred refugee who had else come and were waiting near the Corporation building, went away peacefully, when they learnt that the meeting had been postponed to June 14.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Dutch Indonesian Agreement

It is to the credit of the U.N. Commission for Indonesia and even more so, to that of Indonesian Republican leaders that a preliminary agreement on the main points of the Security Council's directive of March 23 has been arrived at. The directive is itself a retreat from the Council's first and main resolution. And the Dutch had received sufficient encouragement from the timidity of the Security Council to seek to defy the latest directive too. To a certain extent they have succeeded also. And it is proof of Indonesian leaders' spirit of compromise that they have yielded on certain points in order to help forward the efforts to secure peace. They need not have for instance given any assurance about anything which might even indirectly be construed as connected with the restoration in Jogjakarta of the Republican Government. But they have done so to enable the Dutch to carry out the main directive. The agreement is welcome. But too many hopes should not be built upon it yet. Dr. Mohammed Roem, the Republican delegation leader, says of it "good intentions are the soul of the statement issued today. On those good intentions will depend whether we will succeed or not". Will these good intentions be forthcoming?

Need For Caution

At the meeting at which agreement was reached, Dr. H. J. Van Royen, the Dutch delegate, told reporters he foresaw problems yet to be solved, both in the immediate implementation of the agreement and later at the Round Table Conference. Dr. Van Royen's statement is itself a sufficient justification for a note of caution. Those who are working for peace, but for a peace not separated from justice to Indonesia and, realisation of the democratic rights of the country and its people, may find Dutch imperialist designs and strivings replacing the good intentions on which, as Dr. Roen says, success will depend. There might, Dr. Van Royen frankly warns, arise immediate difficulties in implementation of the terms of the present agreement. There is enough experience of the difficulties the Dutch have made in interpreting earlier agreements as also in responding to U.N. requests and directives, to require that Dr. Van Royen should be taken very seriously. The Netherlands may well nullify the agreement during its implementation. Nor will trouble end there. Even if the stage of a Round Table Conference is more or less smoothly reached, there is no knowing what may happen there. Indeed, the Round Table Conference may well try the patience and the spirit of compromise of the Republican leaders to the breaking point and plunge the country again into a destructive struggle. This is within the bounds of possibility only because the Security Council has betrayed its inclination sufficiently to be treated with distrust where it is a question of democratic obligations towards Indonesia. The Batavia agreement should be welcomed but with caution.

Communal Politics

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha has reiterated its view that the Mahasabha will function as a political party on its own platform and with its own programme. This considered decision of the Committee utterly disregards the general feeling in the country against communal politics and the advice of Mahasabha leaders like Dr. S. P Mookherjee. The Mahasabha or any other communal body has doubtless the constitutional right to include politics in its work. It hopes perhaps to win some political influence by pampering to men's communal prejudices. But it will soon discover that such tactics will neither pay nor do any good to the Hindu community. Its economic programme is a poor attempt to woo the support of workers and peasants but these classes are hardly likely to be deceived by the pretensions of a body which has so far done nothing for them.

Gandhi Relics

Attempts are naturally being made to acquire for the nation places and things with which Mahatma Gandhi was closely associated and which stir sacred memories among the spectators. Special attempts have been made to persuade Mr. G. D. Birla to convey to the nation the sacred Birla House in the precincts of which Gandhiji held his last prayers and was assassinated. In the current number of "Haris" Mr. Pyarelal reveals that in May last Mr. Birla himself offered to place the whole of his palatial residence at the disposal of the Prime Minister to make such use of it as he chose but that the latter in consultation with colleagues, decided that the house should remain in the possession of the owner and only the portion where Gandhiji used to hold his prayers and where he fell should be thrown open to the public. That decision was soon given effect to. But we would appeal to Mr. Birla to renew his offer and make a gift of the whole house to the nation. As Mr. Pyarelal points out, that house is "a rich storehouse of sacred memories and a perennial source of inspiration." A Committee has been appointed to collect and preserve all available relics of the Mahatma. The Birla House will be the fittest place for the proposed Gandhi Museum. We agree with Mr. Pyarelal that in acquiring Gandhi relics of any kind no unseemly pressure should be wrought to bear upon their owners to part with them. Such pressure would have been repugnant to Gandhi himself. Gifts, in the words of Pyarelal, "should be left entirely to the free will and initiative of the persons concerned."

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Hindu Code

Dr. Rajendra Prasad's statement suggesting the postponement of the Hindu Code Bill will distress all progressives. The argument advanced that it has not been sufficiently studied by the public and calls for more time, holds no water. For the subject has been before the public almost from 1940. The Rao Committee elicited public opinion by touring the country. The original Bill was before the country from 1946. The New Central Legislature after admitting it referred it to Select Committee more than a year ago. To demand more time is merely resorting to dilatoriness in order to evade it as an election stunt

One of the charges against the old Government was its failure to adopt appropriate social changes. The National Congress, as the people's instrument of social transformation, supported Legislation that embodied such reforms in the past. It, therefore, won the people's confidence and loyalty. That many and far-reaching reforms are called for is evident from the Bills brought forward by private members from time to time and even by Provincial Governments. It is to avoid such piece-meal legislation, that a comprehensive Bill was long demanded by all progressive sections of India Society. For a man of Dr. Prasad's eminence to say that this Central Legislature has no mandate to annex this Bill is astounding. It is considered the most representative body and trusted with the task of drafting the constitution for free India. It has during its lifetime enacted hundreds of measures of far-reaching character without any special mandate and is, therefore, quite competent to deal with this. All progressive people, specially those sections like women who have been unjustly discriminated against, have been looking forward to the advent of a National Government with expectancy. But if one is to judge by the spectacle the Delhi Legislature made of itself in the treatment of the Hindu Code Bill, our hopes seem doomed to turn to dust. The indifference of the Congress Party as a whole, the veiled and sometimes direct opposition of several prominent leaders, encouraging some of the members of the Congress Party to resort to continuous filibustering, makes all wonder whether it is a Government or an opposition measure. The absence of seriousness on the part of the Party in office, the open opposition of the President of the Constituent Assembly and of the National Congres put us in serious doubts as to the progressive nature of the present Government. More so when the attacks are directed mainly against the grant of equal property rights to women. It is all the more reprehensible because the principle of sex equality is conceded in the Constitution. It is the intention of the Congress Party and its Government to leave it a dead letter in print or to implement it? The irony of it is this Bill was prepared by foreign Reactionary Government. Yet the opposition is from some of those who are behind the National Government. The character of the Government is on trial. Its sincerity in implementing the tenets of its very foundation are being tested. That is really the significance of the Hindu Code Bill.

URMILA MEHTA,
President,
All-India Women's Conference.

Postal Efficiency

A packet addressed to me from Amraoti, with half the address slip torn away in transit, still managed to reach my College in Bombay, and ultimately came into my hands in Baroda. What was left of the address read:

. M.A., F.R.A.C., B.P.E..
College
tunga,
MBAY 19.

(PROF.) ANGELO MOSES.

Motor Rates In Bassein

Only recently a responsible member gave out in the Bombay Assembly that the rates for bus transport in Bombay Presidency are 9 pies per mile for urban and 10 pies for rural. If it is authentic news it is not understood how a subordinate authority like R.T.A. could fix rates much higher than these in Bassein. At present the rates charged at Bassein are 24 pies for first mile and 12 pies for every subsequent mile.

Now that the main road leading from Bassein Road Railway Station to Bassein Town is surfaced with cement-concrete it was expected that the rates would come down, but the R.T.A. has abruptly further increased the rates from today.

Will the Home Minister kindly enquire into the matter personally and relieve the poor passengers who are hard hit in these difficult days by this additional tax over the original rates.

VICTOR PEREIRA.

The Maligned Dr. Mhaskar

Now that the election fever has subsided, it is time to refute some of the malicious propaganda stunts indulged in against Dr. Mhaskar by a section of the press in their attempts to win support for the Socialist candidate.

Dr. Mhaskar was described as a member of the R.S.S. and a non-Congressman. Both these allegations are without foundation. He severed and repudiated his connection with the R.S.S. long before many leading Congressmen had ceased actively sympathising with it. That he was one of those arrested in the general round up following Gandhiji's assasination was an error of the Government and his prompt release was in itself an acknowledgment of this fact.

Although Dr. Mhaskar is not an active Congress worker he is a Congressman by conviction. A doctor by profession, he has dedicated his life to the service of the sick, diseased and the suffering humanity. His work in the cause of maternity and child welfare is well known. He has been making pioneering efforts for the physical well being of the community. His manifold services have won him the love and esteem of all those who know him. It is no exaggeration to say that he reflects the spirit of renunciation and service more than many vote-catching political personalities.

Today there is need for making the people appreciate and recognise the achievements of such silent workers in the cause of humanity.

S. V. BORKAR.

Police Loud-Speakers

To inculcate a traffic sense and some discipline in the Bombay public, the Police have resorted to the expedient of using loud-speaker vans and roaring out advice. Evidently the injunctions relate to walking on the pavement, crossing the street and behaving in public. The intention is doubtless good but the noise of the loudspeaker is no more than a confusion of words which no one can understand. Whether it is the speaker or the instrument which is at fault, nothing coherent comes out of the vans which are always on the move I shudder to think of their effect on hospitals where the sick must be badly shaken by their eerie shrieks. Cannot something be done to change the tone of the loud-speakers so that we can know what is being said to us? This would be a great blessing.

M. S. RAJADHYAX.

Mislaid Money-Order

I sent Rs. 40 by money order to my father at Hyderabad Dn. He was ailing and needed the money. To this day he has not received it. I have sent half a dozen reminders but so far I have not received any reply. Nor has anything been done regarding the money order. The Post Office charges 8 annas, undertaking either to deliver the money or to return it if it is not delivered to the right party. But what is my remedy?

Y. J. BHASKARE

Railway Coolies

A year ago, the cooly contract system was abolished at Poona Railway Station. Later the system was similarly given up at Dadar and Kalyan. The Railway Minister had told the Union in two letters that the contract system would soon go at the V.T. Railway station. The Railway authorities, however, say that without the consent of the railway administration it is not possible to abolish the cooly contract system at Victoria Terminus. Since experience at Dadar and Kalyan prove that under the licence system there is better service and greater efficiency than under the contract system, the railway administration ought to end the V.T. contracts and take to the licence system. The coolies at V.T. are eagerly looking forward to such a step and I hope it will be soon taken.

BAPU RAKHAMA SALAVE,
Organiser, Rashtriya Railway Hamals' Union.

IN THE OPEN AIR

The Gul Mohur tree (Delonix Regia) is now coming into flower, and although the trees are not yet in their full glory most of them have lost their leaves and show large clusters of buds, with just an occasional spray fully open to give promise of the wonderful sight to come. For really the Gul Mohur is one of the most gorgeous and resplendant of all our trees. It does not grow very tall, and its branches spread out horizontally from the trunk, giving it rather an "Umbrella-like appearance. The leaves are compound and are made up of numerous tiny leaflets so that the whole leaf is a delicately carved fan. The new foliage is produced towards the end of the flowering season and the fresh green makes a good background for the vivid red flowers. The buds, by the way, are often used by children for the game of "cock-fight", when each child chooses a big bud, removes its stamens, and tries to see how many of his opponent's anthers he can pull off with one of his own stamens. The fruits of the Gul Mohur are long, flat, sword-like pods which are green at first but turn to a dark brown when ripe. They remain on the tree until the leaves fall the following year, and we see them hanging from the branches until a short time before the new season's flowers appear.

D. R.

GUL MOHUR

SOUTH AFRICAN ISSUE IN U. N. COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 1)

sons and indigenous Africans.

"Except in the Cape province, Indians in South Africa have no right of parliamentary franchise and no municipal franchise; they cannot own or occupy property in the best areas of the country".

OTHER RESTRICTIONS

"They are not allowed entry into the public services; they are prevented from becoming apprentices and from working as skilled labourers in factories. They cannot freely enter even universities and other places of learning which are exclusively reserved for Europeans.

"They are debarred from free movement from one province to another in the Union of South Africa, and this restriction exists on the ground of their race and colour.

"They are condemned to prepetual isolation, segregation, political and economic—and of those fundamental rights and freedoms which civilised men hold so dear.

"These are amongst the most serious disabilities of Indians in South Africa. There are a host of minor ones, and in addition, all Asiatics, of whom the majority are Indians, are subjected to the most severe social discrimination.

ENTRY PREVENTED

"They are prevented from entering restaurants, theatres and cinemas, parks, motor vehicles, railway carriages, on the basis of equality with Europeans.

"In this way, at every turn and in every walk of life, the Indian in South Africa is made to feel ashamed and humiliated. There is racial discrimination against him from the cradle to the grave.

"He goes through life with the brand of racial inferiority and he suffers as only those who have suffered the loss of dignity of the human person can appreciate.

"The worst measure of racial discrimination and humiliation to which Indians in South Africa have been subjected during the last three years is the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act of 1946.

RACIAL SUPPRESSION

"In the spring of 1948 a new Government came into power in South Africa, the whole basis of whose national policy is "Herrenvolk" and the maintenance of European superiority over the so-called inferior non-European races of South Africa.

"This Government is committed to practising the most thoroughgoing racial suppression and discrimination that the world has ever known.

"It believes in the doctrine of 'apartheid' or racial segregation at all stages and in all walks of life between different races in South Africa.

"The object of 'apartheid' is the maintenance of European supremacy, through complete racial separation and suppression in which all political power is concentrated in the hands of the white people and can only be exercised by such people by virtue of complete exclusion of non-white races from any voice in the government of the country or in municipal bodies."

Mr. Setalvad then quoted from statements by Union Government officials to illustrate the Government's policy.

On the question of representation, Mr. Setalvad said: "In pursuance of its racial policy, soon after coming into power, it replaced the 'representation' provisions of the Asiatic Tenure and Indian Representation Act.

"Under this chapter, Indians had been given limited right of franchise on a separate roll and could elect three Europeans (not Indians) as members of the South African House of Assembly and two to the senate.

"This inferior brand of franchise was of course not acceptable to the Indians at any time, but even this most illusory right of franchise was taken away by the Nationalist Government."

Mr. Setalvad continued: "The Government has refused passports to a large nnmber of Indians for visting Europe and the United States of America on the suspicion that they would expose the Union Government's racial policy before the United Nations and other organisations.

"The inevitable result of these measures and ceaseless racial propaganda, particularly that directed against Indians in the press and outside, in Parliament and in public speeches by members of the Government and others has been creation of a most explosive situation in South Africa."

DISTURBANCES

"It is largely as a result of the preaching of race hatred that serious disturbances flared up between Africans and Indians in January 1949 causing serious loss of life and property.

"My delegation have in the past, on more than once occasion, warned the United Nations of the danger of racial discrimination and racial hatred in South Africa.

"What we feared has come to pass. The fuse has been lighted and the first explosion has already taken place. Who knows but that, if unchecked, the conflagration may not spread further and envelop the whole of South Africa?"

Mr. Setalvad added: "Let me make it clear, Mr. Chairman, that in placing this matter before the Assembly we are not actuated by any malice or vindictiveness against the Union Government.

"We know that South Africa is a sovereign state just as India is a sovereign state. We respect her sovereignty in the same way as we wish our sovereignty to be respected by others. We believe in the sovereign equality of all nations, large and small.

"We have no concern with the internal policy of the Government of South Africa. That Government has the full right to fashion the social, political and economic life of the peoples of South Africa.

CHARTER VIOLATED

"When, however, the Government of the Union of South Africa adopts racial discrimination as the basis of its national policy and thereby violates its most fundamental obligations under the charter of the United Nations and the resolutions solemnly adopted by the General Assembly, then, Mr. Chairman, we claim that we, as a member nation, have the right to question its policy.

"Not only we, but every other signatory to the Charter of the United Nations has, we submit, the right to ask if South Africa has adhered to the obligations under the Charter".

"The issues raised by the treatment of Indians in South Africa by the Government of the Union of South Africa are issues which concern every one of us.

"They are a challenge to the sincerity and good faith of every member of the United Nations.

"It is not a problem which concerns India alone, though India has a special interest in it by virtue of its historical association with the presence of Indians in South Africa.

"It is, we submit, in the circumstances the duty of the United Nations to makke any investigation it may deem necessary and call upon the Union of South Africa to desist from the practice of this racial discrimination".

When Mr. Setalvad had finished his 5,000-word statement, the Chairman announced that by agreement the Committee would devote the rest of today's session to a resumed debate on the future of the former Italian colonies.

The debate on the treatment of Indians in South Africa will be resumed tomorrow.

Stop Press

MRS ROOSEVELT

LAKE SUCCESS, May 9 (UPA): Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was today re-elected Chairman of the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

CAPETOWN, May 9 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. T. E. Donges, South African Minister of the Interior, today told the Assembly that if the present rate of repatriation of Indians was maintained he expected an increase of over 300 per cent by the end of 1949.

PRISONERS GIVE UP HUNGER STRIKE

BARODA, May 9 (API): Fiftyeight prisoners in the Central Jail, Baroda gave up their two-day-old hunger strike today. It is stated that the prisoners demanded more generous remissions of sentences to commemorate Baroda's merger with Bombay Province.

The strike was given up today as the authorities took no notice of it.

32 'REDS' ARRESTED IN WARANGAL

HYDERABAD DECCAN, May 9 (API): Thirtytwo persons stated to be Communists were arrested in Warangal District during the week ending May 5. Some arms and looted property were also recovered.

KOLHAPUR STATE MARGER ON MAY 16

KOLHAPUR, May 9, (A. P. I.): The Kolhapur State would be completely integrated into the province of Bombay on May 16 when the new district of Kolhapur would have been declared it is understood.

U. P. KISANS TO MARCH TO LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, May 9, (A. P. I.): Hundreds of Kisans in small batches are pouring in the city from villages of adjoining district of Lucknow in Sitapur, Unnao and Hardoi to protest against the grain procurement policy of the United Provinces Government. The Kisans who are collecting in the Victoria Park, it is learnt, will march in a procession through the main thoroughfares of the city to hold a demonstration in front of the Council House and Government House tomorrow.

NO FRESH COMPLAINTS AGAINST MADRAS MINISTERS

MADRAS, May 9, (A. P. I.): Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramayya, Congress President stated tonight that he had not "received any fresh complaints certain members of the Madras Ministry Ministry". "The complaints against certain members of the Madras Ministers are more than one year old", and they related to the period during which Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar was the Premier and before that time the President said.

PATIL LEAVES FOR U. K.

Round-The-World Tour Planned

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. S. K. Patil, the Mayor of Bombay and the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, left for U.K. by a T.W.A. plane at 11 o'clock tonight. He was accompanied by Mr. Nathalal Parekh, the Leader of the Congress Party in the Municipal Corporation, and Mr. Madanlal Nagindas.

A very large and cosmopolitan gathering was present to see Mr Patil off at the aerodrome. Members of the B.P.C.C. and the Municipal Corporation were also present. Among others were Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi, and Mr. M. Y. Nurie, the Vice-President of the B.P.C.C.

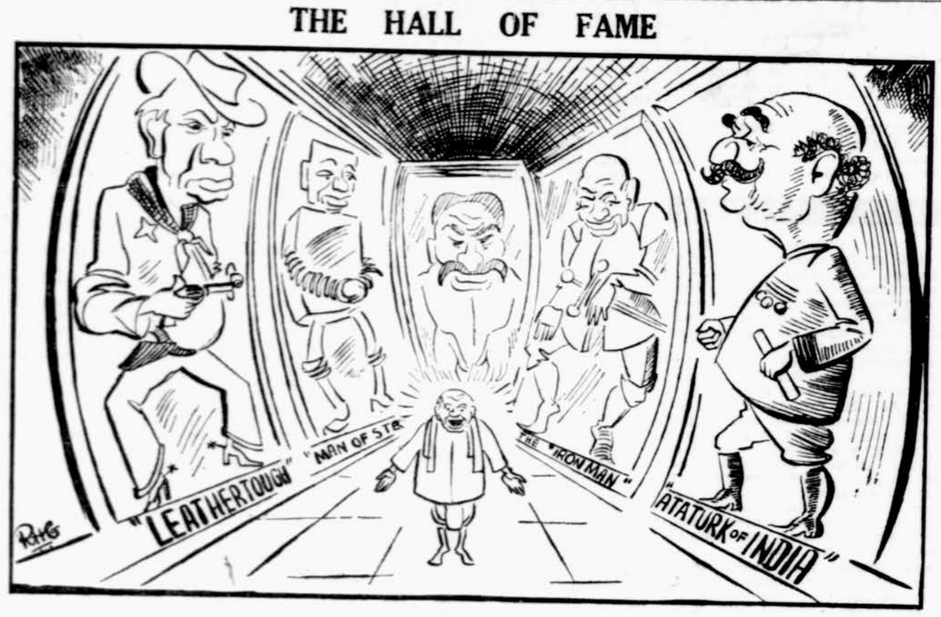
The Congress Seva Dal and the Sevika Dal formed the guard of honour.

Indo-Egyptian Trade Pact

NEW DELHI, May 9, (U. P. I.): An Indo-Egyptian trade agreement is expected to be signed tomorrow in New Delhi.

The main item India will import under the agreement is Egyptian cotton.

THE HALL OF FAME



This Freedom Of Speech

SOAP-BOX ORATORS AT THEIR PITCH IN HYDE PARK

ONE Sunday afternon, my wife and I strolled up Park Lane to Hyde Park, near Marble Arch, to hear what the 'soap-box boys' had to say for themselves. My wife had never before investigated this typically English safety valve of those who kick against the pricks and I was so busy watching her face that I sometimes forgot to listen, says STANLEY MAXTED in a broadcast over B.B.C.'s Regional Services.

There is always a big crowd there on Sundays, and you can almost take your choice. When you first come on the scene it sounds as though the speakers are going to tell you about the two-headed man, the bearded lady, or the sword swallower, and they all have a banner or sign which is supposed to tell you what line of thought the speaker represents. If the banner or sign is cloaked in too much mystery for the average mind, you must stop and listen to the 'sales talk'.

Role Of Hecklers

As time goes on, you find that a good slice of the audience is there mainly because they rather fancy themselves as speakers, too, only have not the enterprise to get a platform of their own. They are being heard, all right, in their role of hecklers, but they are like a man who goes through a revolving door on another fellow's push.

The first speaker we heard was a man whose appearance belied his subject, which was religion. Do not ask me what sect he represented, because that was obscured in a form of Biblical vivisection. I think he was an income-tax man whose constitution was not strong enough to stand the pace, and who, after a few years of intensive research into various forms of alcohol—his face was done in Technicolour—had turned to explaining the Bible by taking it word by word, like a teacher, parsing a sentence, and telling us what the prophets really meant. His expoundings would be an eye-opener to the prophets.

His handling of hecklers was unique—or perhaps it was just common place. Anyway, after inviting questions, he either pretended not to hear them or said: 'I'm coming to that in a minute'—and then never came to it.

The gathering next door was listening to a man who seemed, by his cardboard sign, to be the spokesman for the followers of freedom. His immediate subject was the Royal Family of Britain, whose existence he seemed to resent. He said that at a time like this it was not right to spend all that money on the upkeep of people who were the relics of despotism.

His audience were mostly just laughing at him, but my wife wanted to scratch his eyes out. Like many good Americans with original roots in this country, she is even stronger for the old institutions than the British themselves.

A Safety Valve

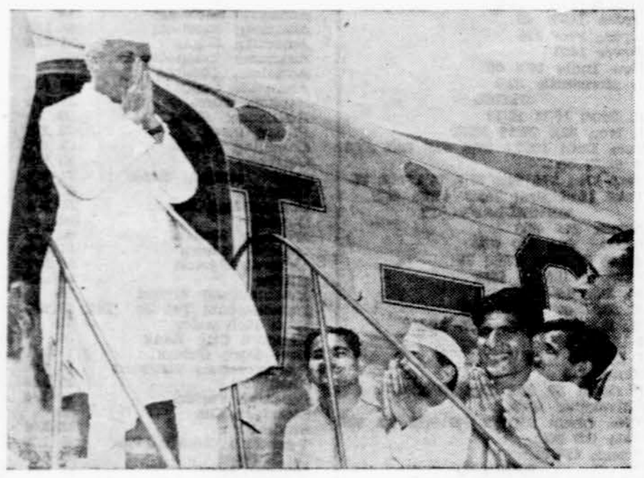
If you really want to see freedom of speech in action, here it is—fellows up on soap-boxes attacking all manner of things dear to the British, and policemen posted to see that they are able to do it unmolested: untangle that one if you can. But, while you are untangling it, remember that as long as a man is yelling imprecations at the top of his voice, he is not sitting in a cellar hatching up dark schemes.

This corner of Hyde Park is like the safety valve of a steam-engine. There are a lot of seeming anomalies in this country that make a lot of sense when you turn them over and take a good look at their machinery.

The speakers who had the most sympathetic audience seemed to me to be those with the cliches about capitalism, and vested interests, with lots of phrases about 'bourgeois' scattered through them.

There were many other speakers—one of them, I remember, was telling us that our attitude to the Russians was all wrong. They only wanted to get control of the whole world partly in self-defence, and partly for the world's own good, but in any case I deduced that any similarity between an expanding dictatorship and the Soviet Union was purely coincidental.

Another speaker was explaining that very shortly the end of the world was coming because it says so on one of the rocks in the Pyramids. This chap was over my head, although I did tell my wife that, if he were right, there was not much sense in our finishing painting our house in Virginia.



Delhi citizens greet Pandit Nehru seen alighting from the plane at Willingdon aerodrome.

INDO-FINNISH PACT SIGNED

Expected Increase In Trade

NEW DELHI, May 9 (API): Indo-Finnish trade is expected to increase from eight lakhs of rupees to one and a half crores under the one-year agreement signed here today between India and Finland.

Under the terms of the agreement, India has agreed to export a large variety of commodities including tobacco, manufactures of rubber, spices, jute goods, vegetable and other oils, magnesium sulphate and chloride and herbal drugs.

Imports from Finland include paper and pulp macking machinery, wood working and plywood making machinery, boiler plant, newsprint and paper of various kinds and pre-fabricated houses.

India and Finland will provide facilities to ensure that ships of both countries carry as large a proportion of goods and commodities covered by the agreement as possible.

Finland has also agreed to render technical assistance to India, particularly in the manufacture of paper, pulp and plywood and in woodwork and wood distillation.

Vision Of Atomic Plane Able To Circle Globe Non-Stop

The race for military supremacy in the air eventually will result in the building of a supermonster atomic plane capable of flying around the world non-stop.

This is the opinion of U.S. top military scientists who prefer to remain anonymous but who already are working in air force laboratories on the so-called "nuclear energy for the propulsion of aircraft project."

BY STEFFAN ANDREWS

Although the project is not yet in its advance stages, enough has been learned from Laboratory Research to date for the scientists to say that the atomic plane of the future will have to be superbig and superheavy.

Specifically, as now envisioned, the atomic plane will look something like this:

1. It will be powered by jet or rocket engines similar to those already in use in supersonic planes, but the source of the power will be heat from atomic reactors, not gasoline.

2. It will be loaded down with tremendously heavy shields—probably of lead—to protect the pilot and crew from atomic radiation, but there won't be any fuel tanks to worry about.

3. It will be able to go around the world at a terrific speed in one continuous flight without once stopping for "fuel", because its range will be practically unlimited.

How To Harness Heat

The one big problem the Scientists and aircraft engineers have to lick before this visionary atomic plane takes actual shape is how to harness the heat emitted by an atomic reactor to drive the engines of the plane.

Present-day jet engines work by gulping large masses of air through the plane's nose, heating it by burning gasoline and then causing the expanding air to push the plane as it rushes out through the tail.

The general laboratory theory is that atomic energy, too, can be made to do this work by emitting heat which will be transformed into some sort of fluid or gas to thrust the plane ahead at a terrific speed.

How to do this and still prevent the terrific heat emitted by an atomic reactor from burning up the metal engine or the airplane itself is the particular problem with which Scientists are now wrestling.

The other big problem is the matter of shielding. The plane will necessarily have to be very heavy, because either blocks of lead or some other metal will have to be mounted to keep atomic radiation from the crew.

Atomic installations on the ground now use concrete to get this protection. But atomic scientists realize this won't be suitable for airplanes. Some other shielding will have to be developed.

That, in turn, presents another problem. How is the plane to land when it is loaded down with this heavy weight?

Most big planes now have to work off thousands of pounds of their take-off weight, generally in the form of fuel, before they can land.

The scientists say the atomic plane of the future simply will have to be designed to land as heavy as it takes off. And that's no small task.

However, so far as the scientists are concerned, these problems are not insurmountable. It will merely take time before the first atomic plane is up in the air—and flying.

Tripolitania For Italy

REPORTED AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN

LONDON, May 9, (PTI-Reuter): Britain and Italy have made an arrangement aimed at giving Italy United Nations trusteeship over Tripolitania within two years, usually well-informed quarters in London said today.

The agreement was reached between Mr. Ernest Bevin and Count Carlo Sforza, Foreign Ministers of Britain and Italy respectively, at their private talk in London last Friday when these sources believed they approved a formula for settling the future of Italy's former African Empire.

ERITREA'S FUTURE

Italy, it is believed, will in return for this important concession by Britain to its standpoint agree to the Anglo-American proposal on the future of Eritrea.

Under this proposal Eastern Eritrea will be governed by Ethiopia under United Nations trusteeship and Western Eritrea will be administered by Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Egypt and the Arab League countries have also supported this proposal.

Britain and Italy agreed earlier that Britain should exercise United Nations trusteeship over Cyrenaica and that former Italian Somaliland should be returned to Italian trusteeship.

No official confirmation of the new agreement was available here today but there was strong evidence for the report's accuracy and that the last remaining stumbling block, to a generally acceptable solution for the future of the Italian Empire in Africa, had now been overcome by the British and Italian Governments.

France and the United States have consistently favoured Tripolitania's return to Italy under some form of trusteeship.

People IN THE NEWS

MR. B. G. KHER

BOMBAY, Monday:

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, will leave for Janjira on May 10 by steamer and return to Bombay the next day.

*

MR. G. D. TAPASE

Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries, Fisheries and Backward Classes, will leave Bombay for Ichalkaranji on May 11. He will preside over the prize distribution ceremony of a Cattle Show at Koregaon on May 13, and will return to Bombay, via Satara, on May 15.

*

LIEUT. GEN. RAJENDRASINGHJI

POONA, May 9 (API): Lieut-Gen. Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinghji G.O.C.-in-Chief Southern Command, will leave Poona for Delhi on May 14, to attend the conference at Army Headquarters.

The General will return to Poona on May 22.

*

MR. N. M. BUCH

TRIVANDRUM, May 9 (API): Mr. N. M. Buch, Joint Secretary to States Ministry and Chairman of the Cochin-Travancore Integration Committee, arrived in Trivandrum by air this afternoon.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon, Cochin member on the Committee, is expected to reach Trivandrum in a couple of days. The Committee will start work forthwith.

*

MAJ-GEN. CHAUDHURI

HYDERABAD, May 9 (UPI): Maj.-General Choudhuri Military Governor of Hyderabad, who was on a brief visit to Bangalore and Ooty returned to his headquarters this afternoon.

THE BEST WAY TO STOP RUSSIAN AGGRESSION

Patterson Pleads For Quick Ratification Of The Pact

WASHINGTON, May 9. (U. P. A.): Former Secretary of War, Robert Patterson, said today that the "ambitious and power-hungry dictatorship" of Russia will withhold word to march, if the Senate quickly ratifies the Atlantic pact.

The defence treaty, Patterson told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will give the West a combined strength "far in excess of any that Moscow can muster". He said that the Soviet leaders, who pay strict attention to physical power, will be convinced that they cannot win a future war.

Patterson, a vice-president of the Atlantic Union Committee, which advocates a federation of Western democracies, testified as Committee Chairman Tom Connally issued speed-up orders in an effort to ratify the pact before the Big Four parley on Germany begins May 23. Patterson also pleaded for speed.

Patterson said that the Senate would "gamble with war if it were to quibble, to stall, or to equivocate on ratification". He maintained that although the United States would win a third world war, it would do so only with "utter ruin" to its economy and revolutionary social changes. He warned that war cannot be averted by "wishful thinking . . appeasement . . . shutting our eyes to the fact that the world is faced with an ambitious and power-hungry dictatorship that has never had any moral scruples against launching a war—a doctatorship whose guilt in starting World War Two in 1939 was second only to that of Hitler".

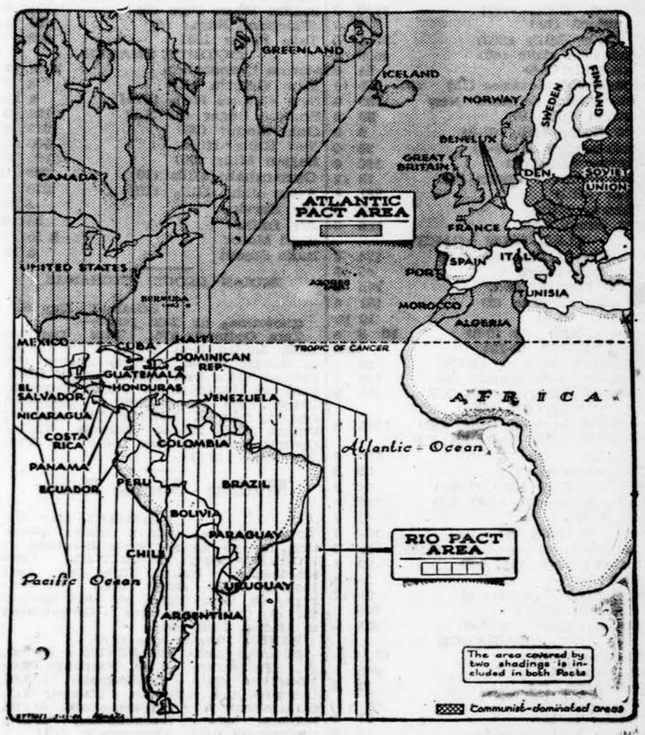
"Once the treaty is ratified, Patterson said, the Senate should examine the Atlantic Union as a means of implementing the pact by a "firmer union of people who are free" and seek world peace.

MRS. STONE'S SUPPORT

Mrs. Kathryn Stone, vice-president of the League of Women Voters of the United States, said that her organization was not enthusiastic about the pact but recommended its ratification as a step necessary for a stable world.

Connally, meanwhile, asked the remaining treaty witnesses to cut short their testimony and sought to wind up hearings this week to avoid delays that might be ' 'misunderstood and misrepresented" by Russia.

ZONAL MAP OF N. ATLANTIC & RIO PACTS



The map shows the two zones of Atlantic defence as established by the North Atlantic and the Rio de Janeiro pacts. Both pacts provide that an armed attack against any member of State shall be considered an attack against all, and that each member will assist in meeting the attack by such action as is deemed necessary including the use of armed force. Included among the Atlantic Pact area countries are potential members. The area covered by two shadings, is included in both pacts.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

SCATTERED BUYING IN TATA STEEL DEFD. SHARES

BOMBAY, May 9.

Neither Bears nor Bulls were aggressive in their action today in the local Share Bazar and under routine business price fluctuations were confined to a narrow range. At present investment support is not forthcoming in view of continuous deterioration in values of Shares.

There is now less demand for money but the market does not show signs of any return of confidence. The recent improvement in active shares was mainly due to oversold conditions which is a normal factor in a speculative market. Under this adjustment process Tata Steel Defds., recovered around Rs. 1,400/- but thereafter there was no buying support and bulls rushed to secure profits and Defds. declined at Rs. 1345/- and now they are steady at Rs. 1360/- even the increase of Rs. 18/- in Iron and Steel prices failed to induce any investment buying and the market outlook remains uncertain at present.

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened today at Rs. 1350/- and after improving at Rs. 1365/- steadied at Rs. 1360 Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 274/- and improved at Rs. 275/- Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 951/- and after improving at Rs. 957/- steadied at Rs. 955/- Kohinoors opened at Rs. 281/- and later business was reported at Rs. 282/- Swadeshi Mill Shares opened at Rs. 292/- and improved at Rs. 293/- Scindia Shares opened at Rs. 14/2 and declined at Rs. 13/14.

Thereafter trading was slow and prices failed to show any important departure: Indian Irons were done at Rs. 22/10 and Bengal Steels came in business at Rs 18/12. Central India Shares were done at Rs. 245/- Gokaks and Simplex Shares were placed at Rs. 269/6 and Rs. 173/8 respectively. Tata Powers were quoted at Rs. 1465/- and Associated Cements changed hands at Rs. 140/10. Belapurs were quoted at Rs. 190/- while Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 291/4. Central Banks were quoted at Rs. 84/- and New Indias came in business at Rs. 60/- Scindia Shares were quoted at Rs. 14/-.

Towards the close there was slightly improved buying and Tata Steel Defds. were done at Rs. 1366/-. Closing tone was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	955 0
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	281 8
Svadeshi Mills (1-4)	293 8
Central India Mills (4)	245 0
Simplex Mills (3)	174 0
New Great Eastern (8)	148 8
Indore (9 plus 3)	146 4
Gokak Mills (12) XD	269 0
Century Spinning (15)	266 4
Colaba (12)	125 0
India Bleaching (6)	150 0
Swan Mills (20)	317 0
Finlay Mills (15) XD	253 0
Morarji Gokuldas	450 0
Edward Sassoon (30)	198 12
Meyer (12)	111 4
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3-1-6
India United Ord. (0-13-9)	11 1
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1 9 9
Madhusudan Mill (15)	180 0
Podar (S)	140 0
Khatau Makanji (5)	198 12
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (4)	275 0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1365 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	143 12
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	140 8
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	287 8
Belapur Sugar (9)	185 8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	23 8
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14 1
Premier Construction	87 8
Tata Chemical	9 9
Tata Oil (2)	58 4
India Iron (0-12)	22 11
Bengal Steel (0-8-0)	18 13
British India Corp. (0-9)	8 1
I. Copper	2 1
Wimco	178 12
Alcock	242 8
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1465 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1402 8
Tata Hydro (3)	149 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (5)	61 0
Phoenix	197 8
Indian Mfg.	4150 0
Kuria	107 8
New City	180 0
Minerva (12)	111 4
Bradbury	425 0
Bharat Mills (2)	30 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 13
Mysore Spg. Mills (8)	172 8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14 8
Model Mills (12-8)	185 10
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	630 0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	207 8
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	9 4
Western India ((40)	4070 0
Standard (15)	225 0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3300 0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	54 0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	265 10
Ahmedabad Advance New	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	29 8
New Union Mills (0-8)	9 0
Madhusudan B (2-8)	35 0
Srinivas Mills (S)	160 0
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	78 12
Berar Mills	281 4
Victoria Mills	225 0
New Great New	156 0
ELECTRICS (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (4-8)	124 6
Ahmedabad New	46 8
Surat Electric (2-8)	145 0
Karachi Electric (2)	131 4
Broach (0-5)	10 10
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 6 6
Amalgamated (0-12)	12-8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electric Supply (S)	146 4
Bombay Suburban (3) XR	130 0
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1785 0
Imperial Bank of India P.P (8-12)	436 4
Central Bank	83 8
Central Bank New (1-8)	83 8
Bank of Baroda (2-8) XD	130 0
Union (0)	7 7
Bank of India (4)	184 4
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	45 0
United Commercial (-8)	52 0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35 8
Hindustan Commercial	26 12
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	105 0
INSURANCE	
Oriental (125)	5100 0
Empire (10)	625 0
New India (1)	59 8
Jupiter (1-4)	18 0
Vulcan (0-10)	11 8
Indian Mercantile 2)	32 8
Universal (0-4)	11 4
B. I. G. (1)	19 12
Industrial and Prudential	29 8
Neptune	8 2
New Great	25 0
All India General	15 10
RAILWAY SHARES	
G.P. (1-14)	111 4
Pachora Jamner Rly. (2-8)	120 4
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	262 8
Bombay Burma New (5)	106 14
Burma Petrol	1 5 9
Mackenzie (6)	65 0
Port Canning (3)	69 4
Kemp and Co. (30)	410 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12) XD	90 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	39 0
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	18 0
Alembic (15)	191 4
Supreme India X.R.	
Jam Wire (6)	67 4
Bombay Uganda	60 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	30 0
Indian Cement (1937)	18 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (E.S.)	131 4
Associated Cement New (3)	136 0
United Motor	32 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Gujarat Motor	20 0
Sardar Carbolic X.D.	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrela Batteries	51 0
Manmad Press	120 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	191 14
Andhra Valley (7)	1212 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1280 0
Hydro Electric (7)	125 0
Bombay Steamer (6)	308 4
Central India (5)	625 0
Swadeshi Mills	126 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	640 0
Lakshmi Mills	275 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	227 8
Podar Mills (4)	108 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	112 8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	310 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	145 0
Premier Construction 1st (61-4)	118 0
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	102 0
Amalgamated (5-8)	123 2
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical (5)	121 4
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	130 0
Jupiter General	19 14
Meyer	121 4
Mackenzie 1st	85 0
Mackenzie 2nd	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mills	50 0
Standard Mills	101 0
Madhusudan Mills	12 0
Khatau Mills	102 0
Morarji	106 0
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952 (4)	103 8
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	101 10
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	101 0
Walchand Nagar (6)	105 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 3 0
New Victoria Mill	2 2
New Victoria Mills (Pref)	4 12
Phalton Sugar (8) X.D.	105 0
Gold Mohur (20)	312 8
New Kaiser-Hind	360 0
Sajjan Mills (20)	160 0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	265 0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	270 0
Air Service	5 12
Air India	84 0
Hind Motor	3 15 6
India Steam	6 15

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, May 9.

Quotations at 2-00 pm.:—

Tata Ordinary 275; Tata Deferred 1360; Indian Iron 22/10; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 18/12; Bombay Dyeing 955; Central India 245; Gokak 269/6; Kohinoor 281/14; Simplex 173/8; Swadeshi 294/6; Tata Power 1465; Associated Cement 140/10; Belapur 190; Bombay Burma (Old) 291/4; Scindia 13/14; Central Bank 84; New India 60; Tata 2nd Pref. 143/12.

Madras Share Bazar

MADRAS, May 9.

Following are today's closing quotations on the Madras Stock Exchange:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Government of India Three per cent 1949/52 100/6, Ditto Three per cent Paper 98, Ditto Three per cent 1953/55 101/10, Three per cent Government of Madras 1960 100/2.

BANKS: Travancore 13/8.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 17, Thivancore 6/12, Plantings Blue Mountain 26/6, Candramalai 1/2/6, Chembra 4/4, Cochin Malabar 3/8, Ouchteriony 4, Periakaramalai 21/10, Midland 4/1, Nelliampathy 1/0/6, Pullangode 0/13, Thirumbadi 1/11.

TEXTILES: Buckingham 146, Ditto Pref. 193, Cambodia 9/4, Coimbatore CM 110, Lakshmi 67, Madura 39/6, Mettur 305, Radhakrishna 134, Rajalakshmi 56, Rang Vilas 49/8, Travancore Rayons 3/10, Trichinopoly 10/10.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 65, F. A. C. T. 4/6, India Cement 16/12, Mettur Chem. 6/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 9.

No forward business was reported today in the local cotton market as all positions were quoted above Rs. 620.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton July Contract is 879 cent points below New York July at Exchange rates 337.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 9.

In view of the present situation in the Bullion, a meeting will be held this afternoon. Some members have requested the Board to declare emergency owing to manipulated conditions in Silver while the Government does not like any corners.

The market opened today at Rs. 183/- for Vaishakh Silver and declined at Rs. 182/4 on general liquidation. At the decline there was some short covering and mill support and the market rallied at Rs. 182/10. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 182/6.

Vaishakh delivery gold opened at Rs. 115/14 and after declining at Rs. 115/10 advanced at Rs. 116/2 on renewed buying and steadied at Rs. 115/13. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 74/12 and spot gold business was reported at Rs. 116/5.

It was reported that Board would meet on Wednesday whether to declare emergency. In the meantime the President has advised both Bears and Bulls to even up unprotected transactions. Final quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	182 6 0
Silver Vaishak	182 10 0
Ready Gold	116 2 0
Gold Vaishakh	115 10 0

ART SILK YARN.

BOMBAY, May 9.

120 Italy Ready	3 7 0
150 Italy Ready	3 13 0
120 Japan Ready	3 10 6
150 Japan Ready	3 13 0
150 D. Box May	765 0 0
150 D. Box May	778 0 0

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN PAKISTAN

The office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India has issued the following Press Note.

"During the calendar year 1948, 515 Joint Stock Companies were incorporated in Pakistan including Bahawalpur with aggregate authorised capital of Rs 68,52 lakhs according to the statistics compiled by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Government of Pakistan. East Bengal topped the list having 213 companies with aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 37,41 lakhs. Sind took the second place accounting for 174 companies with aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 19,72 lakhs. West Punjab registered 121 companies with aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 10.06 lakhs while the rest were in N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan.

Of the total companies registered, there were 37 Transit and Transport Companies with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 9,55 lakhs, 347 Trading and Manufacturing companies with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 35,64 lakhs, 72 mills and presses with an aggregate capital of Rs. 19,23 lakhs and 27 hotels, theatres and entertainment companies with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1.79 lakhs, says a press note issued by the Ministry or Commerce and Works, (Deptt. of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics), Government of Pakistan.

Second Jowar Crop Estimate

NEW DELHI, May 9.

The second forecast of Jowar in India issued by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Government of India's Agriculture Ministry puts the area and outturn of jowar at 32,210,000 acres and 3,538,000 tons this shows a decrease of 3.4 per cent and 20.0 per cent respectively from last year's area and yield which were 33,334,000 acres and 4,422,000 tons.

The decrease in acreage has occurred mainly in the United Provinces, Saurashtra and Hyderabad while decline in outturn has mainly occurred in C. P. and Berar and the United Provinces, In C. P. and Berar, excessive and untimely rains in November in almost all the jowar-growing districts damaged the crop considerably. The yield for the province as a whole has fallen from 1,100,182 tons in 1947/48 to 652,000 tons in the current year.

Similarly, in the United Provinces the yield has fallen from 502,000 tons in 1947/48 to 259,000 tons in the current yead.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 9.

The produce market was steady today with modest business passing. Owing to restricted turnover, price changes were confined to a narrow range. Later on there was increased buying.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS—	
Khandesh quality	38 8 0
Coromandal	38 1 0
Bold ready	37 4 0
Bold April-May	37 4 0
Bold June-July	37 6 0
CASTORSEEDS—	
Ready	26 8 0
LINSEED—	
Ready	32 0 0
April-May	31 8 0
June-July	30 9 0
GROUNDNUT OILS—	
Ready receipts	20 8 0
May	20 10 0
June	20 10 0
July	20 12 0
Linseed oil	18 12 0
Castorseed oil first pressing quality	17 8 0
Castorseed of commercial quality	18 8 0

Wholesale Price Index Unchanged

NEW DELHI, May 8, (U. P. I.): Wholesale prices in India, as measured by Economic Adviser index, remained almost unchanged during the week ended April 16, 1949, and the index which stood at 370.9 (base: year ended 1939 is equal to 100) was 0.1 per cent higher as compared with the corresponding week of last month and 6.5 per cent more than that of a year ago.

During the week under review, "foodstuffs" witnessed a fall of 9.2 per cent to 371.8 owing mainly to a decease in the prices of wheat (— per cent) coffeeic (—1 per cent) and salt (—3 per cent) notwithstanding increases in gram (2 per cent) and dal arhar (4 per cent).

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR

Steady With Moderate Business

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The Stock Exchange ruled better for Coal Shares, while Jute and other sections ruled steady. The volume of business was moderate. Following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent India Government Loan 1986 98/9, Three per cent Victory Bonds 1957 101, Three per cent Loan 1953/55 101/8 Small Lot, Three per cent 1959/61 100/14 Small Lot, Three per cent Loan 1966/68 100/1, Three per cent Loan 1970/75 100.

BANKS: Bengal Central 8/6, United Commercial 51.

COTTON: Benagl Nagpur 19/8, Cawnpore Textile 9/12, Dunbar 172/8, Mahalaxmi 1/1.

COALS: Bengal 405, Bharat 6/9, Bhalgora 5/4, Burrakur 11/3, East Indian 26/8, Equitable 38/4, Jogta 3/6, New Manbhoom 17/8, Pench Valley 22, South Karanpura 23/12, Standard 15/8, Western Bengal 4/4.

JUTES: Anglo India Pref. 149 CT, Auckland Second Pref. 101, Fort Gloster Second Pref. 118.

MININGS: Burma Corp. 2/2, Consolidated Tin 0/14, Ind. Copper Corp. 2 Orissa Minerals 8/4, Tavoy Tin 0/11.

ENGINEERINGS: Burn and Co. 215 Small Lot, Indian Galvanizing 43/12 CT, Ind. Iron and Steel Ordy. 22/14, Indian Steel and Wire Products 36, Jessops 13/10, Kumardhuby Engineering 7/6, Marshalls 5/3, Steel Corp. of Bengal Ordy. 18/13, Textile Machinery 6/6.

MISCELLANEOUS: Assam Bengal Cement 6/11, Ditto Dfds. 1/12, Ditto Pref. 83/8, Sone Valley Cement 6. Calcutta Electric 18/14 British India Crop. 8/2, Calcutta Tramways Pref. 12/6, B. B. Petrol 1/5, Bengal Paper 30/8, Titaghur Paper 31/8, Shree Gopal Paper 10, Assam Saw Mills 6/6, India General Navgn. 91/8, India Steamership 7/1, Cawnpore Sugar 24/8.

TEAS: Deejoo Valley 8/4, Tirrihannah 25.

Calicut Market

CALICUT, May 9.

Coir Yarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Gabled 85, Ungarbled 75, Coconuts Raw 152/155, Dry 170/180, Coconut oil 560, Copra Office 380, Dilpasand 385, Madrasnottam 438, Pepper Wynaad 1730, Country 1715, Dry Ginger Chernad 700, Ernad 700, Coffee Robusta 162/8, Timber Peli 50/57/8, Junglewood 30/35, Vellapine 60/70, Benteak 45/55, Teak 90/120, Mango 3/2, 3/4 Teak 20/25, Rosewood 20/25.

BANKERS' CLEARING.

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 6th May were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 193900.

Amount of Cheques: Rs. 53,31,43,-952-11-0.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, May 9.

B C Rates T T D D 1-5 15/16 Ready.

B C Rates T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months

London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready

London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months

London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month

London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th—9th Month

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Month

New York and Montreal B C Rate T T Rs. 332 1/4.

Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4

Banks Buying T T Rs. 330

Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 3/4 Montreal Rs 328 1/2

Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 329 Montreal Rs. 323 3/4 L/C

Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs 8100

Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs 8320

Amsterdam Banks Selling T T Fl. 79

Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs 1305

Java Banks Selling T T D D Gldş 79

Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 84

Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs 157

Manila Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 165 1/4

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs 52, 57-53, 43 London/Alexandra Cross Rate Pia. 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl 40; London-Belgium Cross Rat Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4; London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36; London/Hongkong Cross Rate Kr. 1/3 1/16-1/2 15/16 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 128-130; London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10.68-70; London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es. 99.80-100.20; London/Manila Cross Rate Pes. 8.09-8.14; London/Montreal Cross Ratio dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4-02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs 1096-1098; London-Prague Cross Rate K. 201-202; London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16; London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50; London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs 17.34-36.

London Discts 3 Mos 5/8 p c: London Discts 6 Mos 3/4 p c

Reserve: Bank Rate 3 p c; Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call 3/4 pc; 3 Mos 1 p c; 6 Mos 1-1/4 p c; 12 Mos 1-1/2 p c.

Tone:—Shade Easier.

GERMANY'S EXPORT DRIVE

Britain Can Still Hold Her Own

BERLIN, May 8, (U. P. I.): Fierce competition between British and German exports will begin this summer and develop rapidly during the next few years.

Economists in Berlin and the British zone in Germany have just completed a study of Britain's chances of holding her position.

They have decided that German competition will be fair. They also believe that, for the time being British manufacturers have the advantage over their German competitors.

Last year bizonat exports in competition with British exports reached 150 million dollars. This figure of competitive exports is to be raised to 400 million dollars this year, and by an additional 400 million dollars each following year.

N. Y. STOCK PRICES IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, May 7, (U.P.A.): Stock prices moved irregularly in the second quietest Saturday session of the year today. Price movements were minor either way. Caution continued to prevail. The market undertone appeared to be pessimistic, reflecting the recent deflationery developments and labour troubles. Industrials were moderately lower with American Smelting, Bethlehem Steel etc., showing minor declines. Rails were irregular.

Stock sales totalled 240,000 shares. Curb sales amounted to 70,000 shares. The Turnover in bonds came to $600,000.

Dow Jones average closings were: Industrials, 175.39; Rails 47.43; Utilities 35.89; Bonds 98.46.

Closing prices included:	
Abbott Laboratories	40
Allied Chemicals	178 3/4
American Can	92
American Radiator	12
American Smelting	45 1/4
American Sugar	34 3/4
American Telephone	142
American Tobacco	68
Anaconda Copper	28 3/4
Bankers Trust	39 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	29
Boeing Plant	21 1/2
Canadian Pacific	12 1/8
Celanese	25 7/8
Chase National Bank	33 1/4
Chrysler	51 3/8
Consolidated Edison	23 1/4
Dupont	191
Eastman Kodak	44 3/4
General Motors	37 3/8
General Electric	59 1/8
Gillete	27 5/8
International Nickel	28
International Tel. & Tel.	10 1/4
Nash Kelvinator	12
National City Bank	39
New York Central	11 1/8
Pennsylvannia Railroad	15 1/8
Shell Oil	35 1/8
Southern Pacific	40 1/4
Standard Oil	69
Studebaker	18 3/4
Twentieth Century Fox	23 1/8
U. S. Steel	71 3/4
Warner Bros	12 1/4
Westinghouse Electric	23 1/4
Brazilian Traction	16 7/8
Technicolour	14 1/4

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, May 9:

MILLS

Apollo 2|13 2|12|6 2|13 (Ex Div)
Bharat 30 29|12 31 30
B. Dyeing 950 53|12 56|14 55 56|4 55
C. India 244 45
C. Pref 625
Century 266|4 (Ex Div)
Colaba 125
Edward 198|12
Elphinstone Ord 61
Finlay 252|8 52 53
Gokak 269 68|8 69
I.U. Defd 1|10 1|9|6 1|9|2
I.U. Ord. 11|1 11|1|6 11|1
Indore 145 46|4
Kohinoor 281 80|8 82 80.8
Laxmi 620 30
Meyer 111|4
Minerva 111|4
New Great 150 48|8
Podar 140
Simplex 173|8 74|8 74
Swadeshi 292 94 93 93|8
Tata Mills 54 54|4 54
Vishnu 212|8 7|8 10 7|8
C. P. Rly 111|4

STEAMER

B. Steam 262|8
Scindia 14 14|4 13|13|6 14 13|15|6 14|1

BANKS

Baroda 130
Central 83|8 84 83|8
Central A New 83|8
Imperial Old 1790 85
Imperial New 436|4
India 184 84|4
Union 7|7
U. Commercial 51|8 52

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 123|12 24|6
Andhravalley 1402|8
Hydro 148|8 49
Hydro Pref 125
Power 1465
New India 59|8 60
I. Mercantile 32|8

STEEL

B. Steel 18|11 18|13
I. Iron 22|9 22|12 22|11
Tata Defd 1352|8 57|8 47|8 66|4 62|8 67|8 63|12 65
Tata Ord 274 74|8 73|8 75|4 74|8 75
Tata IInd Pref 143|8 43|12 43|8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 245 42|8
A.C.C. Old 140 40|8
A. C C New 135|8 36
Belapur 193 85 85|8
B. B. Old 290 97|8
B. B. New 106|4 6|14
B. B. Petrol 1|5 1|6|6 1|5|9
B I. C. 8|1
I Copper 2|0|6 2|1
Kemp 410
P Const 87 85|8 87|4 87 87|8
Shivrajpur 23|8
Tata Chem 9|6 9|8 9|6 9|10 9|8 9|9
Tata Oil 58|4
Wimco 178|12

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec New 46|8
Khatau Pref 101|12
Indian Cement (1937) 20

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, May 9.

S. S. TRAVANCORE

From Gothenburg: 953 bales paper, 118 cartons mincing machines, 175 bales board, 597 cases petroleum and oil stores and spare parts, 421 cases steel hinges, 102 cases sound film, 93 cases hurricane lamps, 1,000 cases window glass, 1,377 bales newspaper, 2,000 bags cement.

From Oslo: 26,000 bags portland cement, 348 bales paper, 17 cases cases fish hooks 24 bales boxboards.

EXPORTS

BY AIR

To Karachi: 52 bundles art silk piecegoods—A. S. A. M. Vakil.

S. S. PRESIDENT BUCHANAN

To New York: 105 cases chutney and 50 cases curry powder—Merwanjee Poonjiajee & Sons. 75 bales old jute bags—Champaklal & Co.

To Marseilie: 225 bales hemp—Tayeballi Dawoodbhai.

S.S. LINDEKERK

To Rotterdam: 33 drums castor oil —The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd. 84 drums linseed oil—The Sarat Oil Mills Co. Ltd.

S.S. CIRCASSIA

To Liverpool: 100 bales hemp—Mahomedbhai Dawoodbhai.

S.S. STAVELOT

To Antweerp: 180 bales cotton waste—Chinubhai Rasiklal and Co.

To Genoa: 110 bales cotton waste —G. M. Vyas and Co

S.S. EMELIE MAERSK

To Moresby: 80,000 bags barytes ore—The Hindustan Mineral Products Co. Ltd.

S.S. BETELGENSE

To Hongkong: 100 bales cotton waste—Dalmia and Co. Ltd.

S.S. EXEMPLER

To New York: 500 bags ground tale—The Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate, Jaipur.

To Norfolk: 200 bales old jute rags—Champaklal and Co.

S.S. RIZWANI

To Adn: 80 bdles coffee husks—Y. H. Gulamhusein and Bros.

To Jeddah: 10 cases steel trunks—Union Exporters and Importers. 10 cases steel trunks—Bhimjee and Co. Ltd. 40 bales cotton piecegoods—A. A. Kadar.

S.S. KAMPALA

To Mombasa: 7 cases looking glass, 2 cases rubber balls—Jamnadas and Co. 10 cases bolts—Natwar Trading Co. 11 cases cotton bush shirts etc.—Africa Traders and Exporters Ltd.

S.S. KAMPALA

To Daresalaam: 10 cases builders hardware—Jamnadas and Co. 7 bales bed sheets—Bombay Overseas Trading Co.

To Lorenzo Marquis: 5 jottas-jagary, 1 cases rose water—L. Dayal. 25 jottas-jagary, 1 case books etc.—P. Gulamhusain and Co.

S.S. VIRGINEA MAY

To Karachi: 3 bdles sandalwood chips, 2 bdles sandalwood pieces—Ebrahim Allimahamed. 100 bdles slates, 100 jottas pens—F. Abdulhusain and Co. 100 bdls beedi leaves—Narandas Bikakad.

S.S. NAGARA

To Hamburg: 457 bales cotton waste—Sapt. Textile Products (India) Ltd.

To Gothenburg: 50 bales cotton waste—Chunilal and Co. 167 bales cotton waste—G. M. Vyas and Co.

S.S. MARTIN CARL

To Kandhar: 20 bags myrabollams —P. Dayaram.

S.S. MARTIN CARL

To Karachi: 102 bales cotton waste —Sapt. Textile Products (India) Ltd. 120 kegs paints—The Noble Paint and Varnish Co. 50 drums silicate of soda—Premier Chemical Industrial Co.

S.S. JALAZAD

To Liverpool: 125 bales cotton waste—Edward T. Robertson and Sons. 200 bales cotton waste—Chunilal and Co.

To London: 27 bales cotton rags, 155 bales hosiery cuttings—The Overseas Cotton Waste Co.

To Antwerp: 200 bales cotton waste —Chunilal and Co.

S.S. DAMRA

To Karachi: 10 bdles sheep skin, 5 bdles buffalo leather, 5 bdles cow leather—K. S. Merchant.

To Kowait: 40 cases pickles—A. R. Bassam and Bros.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

BOMBAY, May 9.

ARRIVALS

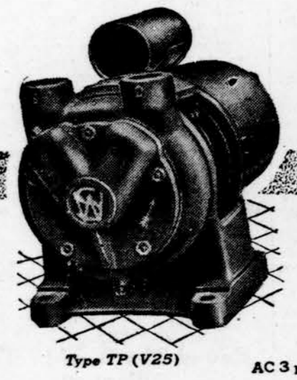
"PAULUS HOOKS" arrived from Bahrin with 7 tons of general cargo on May 9. (Caltex Ltd.)

"BHARATBALLA" arrived from Kandla with 496 tons of general cargo on May 9. (Bharat Ltd.)

"AXEL CARL" arrived from Tuticoren with general cargo on May 9. (Killick Nixon).

BHAWSAR'S (REGD.)
JAKHME-RUZ
PINK OINTMENT
STOPS SCABIES, ITCHES, ULCERS, BURNS, CUTS, WOUNDS, ERUPTIONS, CRACKED SKIN CHILDREN'S WEEPING ECZEMA, SCRATCHING.
BHAWSAR CHEMICAL WORKS. VYARA T.V. RLY.

WORTHINGTON-SIMPSON
DOMESTIC
SELF-PRIMING
Pumps



Type TP (V25)

Revolutionary Self-Priming High-Head Small Capacity Pumps of MONOBLOC Construction

AC 3 phase, single phase, and DC

FOR
Household Water Supply
Dairies, Farms, Nurseries
Cellar Water Pumps
Petrol Transfer Servi
Circulating Systems
Small Boiler-Feed Service
Condensate Service
Air Conditioning
Refrigeration
Water Softening
Washing and Sprinkling
Drinking Water Supply
and
GENERAL WATER SERVICE

CAPACITIES UPTO 900 GALLONS PER HOUR • HEADS UPTO 160 FEET DEPENDING ON CAPACITY

Primes 20 feet of suction pipe in 20 seconds • Will prime upto 28 feet total suction lift without foot valve• Suction and discharge branches screwed I" B. S. P. T • Incorporates patent mechanical seal—no adjustment — no leakage • Pump and motor are combined as a single balanced unit.

For specification and prices apply to:
WORTHINGTON-SIMPSON LTD.
CALCUTTA BOMBAY DELHI KANPUR
AND BEST & CO. LTD., MADRAS

WS-2

WILL BEVIN RESIGN?

Stanley Promises Startling Revelations

TEL AVIV, May 9. (U.P.A.): Sidney Stanley, fugitive central figure in the British Government's recent bribery investigation, said today that when he tells what he knows about British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, the Secretary will resign. But "Ernie" might even resign before then, Stanley told the United Press of America by telephone after arriving here from France.

He continued that "Ernest will tell the world that it's his health, but I will shortly give the people the story behind this resignation. It's no coincidence that Ernest wants rest".

He slipped quietly into Tel Aviv. Stanley said that he would "spill the dope" on Bevin at a press conference tomorrow night.

KALYAN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES

No Representation For Minority Party

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, May 9: Different Committees such as Standing Committee, Sanitary Committee, Water and Drainage Committee, School Committee were elected by the General Board of the Kalyan Borough Municipality at a meeting held on May 7, 1949. At the beginning of the meeting objections were raised by Mr. Vincent David for not reading the minutes of the last meeting, which was ruled out by the President. Mr. David said that it was a procedure to read the minutes of the last meeting.

In all the above Committees members of the majority party only were elected. No member from the minority party was taken in.

It is said that Mr. Bhalerao who was elected as a Vice-President is a Railway employee and that he could not be elected to such posts. Some public have complained to the Municipality, it is understood, to this effect and they demand his election as Vice-President should be made null and void and a fresh election held. The public also want the clarification of this from the Municipal authorities.

The meeting also passed the wheel tax which was doubled and sanctioned by the Government by majority.

The Kalyan Police raided a village near Anjoor (Bhiwandi Taluka) and caught about 700 gallons of illicit liquor. All the people who are responsible for this illicit manufacture of liquor had run away and only two people were arrested. All the liquor was destroyed by the police.

PUNJABI REFUGEE GETS MONTH'S R. I.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Alleged to have been living on the immoral earnings of his wife, Rajkumar Sohanlal, a Punjabi refugee in the city, who was arrested on April 2, was convicted to one month's rigorous imprisonment, by Rao Sahib C. B. Valkar, Presidency Magistrate.

The prosecution case was that Sohanlal was introducing his wife Sheila Lajvanti to customers for immoral purposes. The vigilance branch of the Bombay Police, trapped him in the beginning of last month, after he had received Rs. 200 for handing over his wife to a bogus customer —a dealer in second hand cars.

The magistrate held that this did not appear to be the first lapse of the woman or the first time her husband had made money.

TAGORE DAY IN PATNA

PATNA, May 6. (A.P.I.): Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, Bihar Premier, told the inaugural meeting of the Rabindranath Tagore week celebrations here today that the philosophy of love and brotherhood taught by Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi alone could save humanity from destruction. World might be destroyed by atomic bomb if timely heed was not paid to their message, he added.

Tagore, he said, had wanted every man and woman to live a life similar to that of a river making all the land on its course fertile before joining the ocean.

The Tagore week celebrations are being organised by the local Rabindra Parishad and other cultural and literary organisations.

HUBLI, May 9. (A. P. I.): After an eight-hour session, terminating in the early hours of the morning, the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee decided to send an eight-man delegation to place before the Congress Working Committee "the intensity of feeling on the question of a separate Karnataka Province".

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY.

NEW YORK, May 9.

Previous Closing	32.69
Today's Opening	32.67
Difference	—2
Today's Closing	32.80
Difference	+11

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 9

	Rs. As.
Silver Vaishak	182 10
Silver Jeth	178 10
Silver Bullion	182 3
Silver Mint	182 4
Gold Ready	116 0
Sovereign	74 0
EXPECTATION:	
Cotton Jarila May	629 8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, May 9.

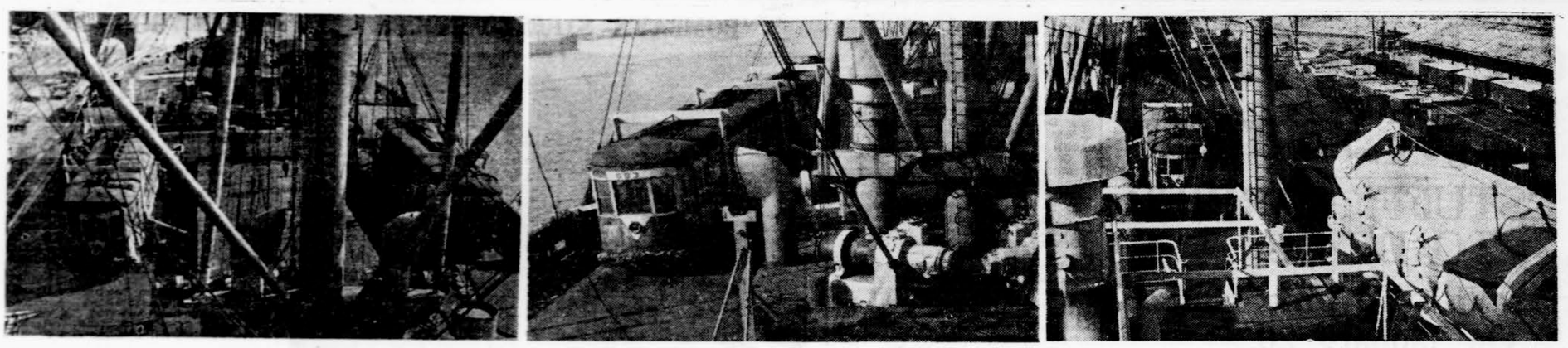
Opening Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 28-5/8.

General Motors dol. 59-1/8.

United States Steel Common unquoted.

Pref. unquoted.—(PTI-Reuter).

New York Trams For Bombay



(Left): General view of m/v STAVELOT as she lies at an anchor with the trams on baord. (Centre) A close up of one of the trams on board the vessel. (Right) View of Bombay wharf from ship as the trams are made ready for unloading.

Seven more out of the 25 New York tramcars ordered by the B. E. S. T. undertaking of the Bombay Municipality, were unloaded at Alexandra Docks, last week end.

They came here from New York aboard the m/v STAVELOT, the new 17,869-ton cargo ship of the Belgian line. The loading of the trams among its varied cargo in New York harbour, was quite an event and attracted a great deal of attention to motor vessel.

The tramcars are broader than the trams in Bombay and have a seating capacity for 48. These trams will now be rebuilt with a narrower, double deck, to carry a hundred passenger each.

This is the third lot of tramcars to arrive in the city and the whole quota will be completed in a day or two.

UNIVERSITIES SHOULD REORIENT THEIR OUTLOOK

Dr. Zakir Hussain's Presidential Address At All-India Basic Education Conference

PERIANAICKENPALAYAM, May 7 (A.P.I.): Dr. Zakir Hussain, in his presidential address to the Fifth All India Basic Education Conference held here, said that the memory of Mahatma Gandhi was invoked by all kinds of people today without fully understanding his message. There were people in this country who had taken up some aspect of his work, not because they felt the inner impulse of it, or that they made it their own, but because Gandhiji had started it.

Unless constructive national work was carried on by people in the spirit of sincerity and faith which inspired Gandhiji, the desired results could not be achieved, he said.

Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Zakir Hussain continued, was anxious to form a certain type of social order, but he did not want to impose a set pattern. He encouraged different types of individual and group activities and like a good gardner or a good teacher, he welcomed differences.

Our traditional education, Dr. Zakir Hussain said, had generally contended itself with giving books and symbols instead of real things. Gandhiji had removed the barrier between life and education and had striven to base education on real work.

Dr. Zakir Hussain said that the best of our youngmen and women not at present being attracted to the field of education which was the only proper foundation in building a good and social order. They were all running after Government offices and other lucrative professions and there was a general lack of zeal and enthusiasm for constructive service in the field of education. He also referred to the relationship that should exist between Government and non-official agencies in this field.

DISAGREEMENT

The President expressed himself as being strongly in disagreement with the present tendency to reduce the period of compulsory basic education to a period of five years as against the seven or eight years originally recommended by the Hindusthani Talami Sangh and the Central Advisory Board of Education. The imparting of basic education for this short period, he thought, was a waste and was likely to prove futile and ineffective.

The reason usually given by Government for the reduction of the period was financial difficulties. As against this he asked the Governments to realise that productive labour was much more easily possible in the higher grades and if basic schools of eight years had been established, there was a reasonable likelihood of the system becoming self-supporting.

Dr. Zakir Hussain felt that the Universities were not playing their part in national life as fully as they should. They tended to live in world of ideals and occupations that was different and completely detached from our national life. As leaders of the people must eventually come predominantly from the Universities, he said, it was necessary that they should reorient their work and outlook and become servants of the great values But no reform was possible at this stage without rebuilding the foundations and without the establishment of dynamic basic schools where studies of the new values could be taken up He appealed to all those interested in basic education to "try and attract willing social workers to this field and prepare them to render useful service both to this free country of ours and to themselves".

NEED TO LEARN HINDI

Pandit Umashankar Shukla, a member of the Working Committee of the All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, in a statement to the press said that the time had come when everyone should learn Hindi the national language and expressed his hope that the South Indians would learn it very soon.

He praised the work of Acharya Vinoba Bhave in the cause of spreading Hindi in South India particularly in Tamilnad.

Mr. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier of Madras declared open here a small scale Sarvodaya exhibition organised in connection with the Fifth All India Basic Education conference.

4 Deaths By Sun Stroke In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, May 9 (API): Four deaths from sun stroke have been reported from the Ahmedabad city and adjoining areas during the past few days.

INDIAN UNDER DEATH SENTENCE

Krishna Menon Urges Re-examination Of Case

LONDON, May 9, (PTI-Reuter): India's High Commissioner in London, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon today made "strong representations" to Lord Listowel, Minister of State for Colonies, over the case of an Indian, Sambasivam, who is now under sentence of death in Malaya under Emergency regulations.

A Colonial Office spokesman said tonight that "these representations have been transmitted to the High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya, Sir Henry Gurney". The spokesman had no further comment to make.

It is learnt that today's representations follow similar representations made by Mr. Menon over the weekend to Lord Listowel for "an urgent re-examination of the case of Sambasivam."

The Prmier, Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar, who arrived in Ambala today, left for Delhi to meet Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Deputy Prime Minister of India in connection with the demands of Sikhs under the new constitution.

YUGOSLAV FRONTIER INCIDENT

BELGRADE, May 9 (UPA): Yugoslav frontier guards shot and killed one Hungarian soldier on May 6 in the second such border incident within two weeks, it was officially announced today.

Hungary has already protested against the killing of two Hungarian soldiers by a Yugoslav border patrol on April 24.

NAGPUR DRIVE AGAINST GAMBLING

NOGPUR, May 9 (API): The Nagpur police, who have launched a vigorous drive against gambling in the city, detected 124 cases during the week ending May 7. A sum of Rs. 5,100 was seized from the arrested persons.

The police drive has also resulted in the disappearance of speculators in bullion and cotton "futures" from their places of activity.

SHANGHAI SECURITY PRECAUTIONS TIGHTENED

SHANGHAI May 9. (PTI-Reuter): Chinese Communist reinforcement are massing northwest of Taichong, strategic point in Shanghai's shortened outer defence line 30 miles northwest of the port, the Shanghai garrison communique reported late last night.

The communique indicated little fighting along the new line, which runs for about 80 miles from the south bank of the Yangtse at Taichong right down to Hangchow Bay, 40 miles southwest of Shanghai.

Further tightening of Shanghai's security precautions was seen today in an announcement by the City Police Commissioner that policemen who desert with service arms will be punished with death.

Any officer taking leave without permission will be severely dealt with, the announcement added.

Shanghai garrison firing squads executed two more convicted robbers yesterday. Three people condemned for political sabotage will be executed today.

STRYCHINE CURE

LONDON, May 8. (PTI-Reuter)—Five-and-a-half-year-old Wendy Rose Gunn, whose life was saved by a Calcutta doctor after his breathing had stopped six times was today playing happily at her grandparents' home at Brightlingsea, Essex. She had flown to Britain with her mother for a change of climate

The physician, Dr. F. J. Copeland, attached to the Angus Jute Mills, Calcutta, where Wendy's father is manager, saved the child with a drastic strychnine cure after a drug used in a tonsil operation had affected her respiratory system.

ASIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR TO CARRY ON WORK IN GENEVA

Preparatory Committee's Decision

INDORE, May 9 (A.P.I.): The Preparatory Committee of the Asian Federation of Labour which concluded its two-day meeting here today decided to carry on the work, begun here, in Geneva next month, according to a statement released on behalf of the Committee by its Secretary Mr. Devan Sen.

This, the statement said, would permit the full participation of all "free" trade unions, as they would be represented at the International Labour Conference scheduled to take place in Geneva in June.

"It would then be possible to complete the preparations of the constitution for the Asian Federation of Labour and to proceed with the establishment of the organisation", the statement added.

The Preparatory Committee was formed by the Asian workers delegates at the last International Labour Conference in June 1948 at San Francisco with Mr. Deven Sen, Organising Secretary of the I.N.T.U.C. as convener, authorising him to call a meeting in India.

The statement said: "general support for an Asian Federation of Labour was revealed at a meeting of Asian trade union delegates, held at Indore on May 8, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, President of the I.N.T.U.C. the trade union federations of the Philippines, Pakistan, Burma, Syria, Iran, China, Indonesia and Siam have indicated their endorsement of th eoriginal appeal sent out by the convener.

"Delegates from Iran, Pakistan and Indian arrived in time to participate in the full discussion. Iran was authorised to represent Syria also. Delegates from China, Burma, Indonesia and the Philippines, some of whom were actually on the way, were prevented from arriving due to difficulties beyond their control.

"Most of the national trade union organisations in Asian countries, expressed their desire to create this organisation as quickly as possible in order to provide the working people of Asia with an instrument by which they could raise their working and human standards by a positive approach on democratic lines in securing guarantees that the economic construction in Asia would redound to the benefit of the people of the east. This would be the best guarantee for world peace and prosperity.

Guided Missiles Fired In Australia

CANBERRA, May 9. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Guided missiles, including German-type rockets, have been fired on Central Australia's Rocket range, it was authoritatively stated here today.

British and Australian scientists, experimenting with projectiles at the Woomera Range will soon be carrying out tests with new type weapons incorporating German and the latest British discoveries, according to an

TWO CRORES LOAN TO BURMA GOVT.

RANGOON (PTI): Credit facilities to the extent of two crores of rupees have been granted to the Burma Government by an Indian Bank.

The credit is intended to enable the Burma Government to buy rice bags in Calcutta. The Government controls all rice exports from the country having nationalized the rice trade two years ago.

C. R. ENTERTAINS GOVERNORS

NEW DELHI, May 8. (A.P.I.): The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari entertained the Provincial Governors and a large number of guests including officials at a musical performance given by the staff and students of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, New Delhi this evening.

MORE FRENCH TROOPS FOR INDO-CHINA

ALGIERS, May 9, (PTI-Reuter): Four thousand French troops embarked for Indo-China at Mers El Kobia, North Africa, today as reinforcements for the French Army fighting the Viet Nam nationalists.

Another French ship landed 2,000 officers and men repatriated from Indo-China and went on to Marseilles with more.

200 HOUSES REDUCED TO SHAMBLES

TITALGARH, May 8, (A. P. I.): The ccity is experiencing heat wabe and the temperature is touching 118 F in some places in Patna District. The days are unusually warm.

Chudapalle, a village 12 miles from Balangir headquarters of Patna District was the scene of a fire two days ago when 200 houses of the village were reduced to shambles in half an hour.

A sick man who could not be removed met his fate in the flames.

INDEPENDENT INDIA THROUGH BRITISH EYES

Sir John Thorne On Prospects Of Partition Of Kashmir

VISITING India again this year—New Delhi and the south, with glimpses of Hyderabad and Bombay—I have found a welcome as warm as ever. Looking back on my tour, and trying to estimate the profit and loss since independence was proclaimed a year and a half ago, I must attempt a detachment that may savour of ingratitude. Writes Sir John Thorne in the "Spectator". In the political field of internal and external affairs India has advanced far. Here are some items of the internal record: Hyderabad subdued; "integration" and "merging" of the States effected and proceeding at a remarkable pace; a truce, and fair prospects of peace, in Kashmir; relations with Pakistan much improved; Communism under rigorous control; public order stable; labour generally quiet; the armed forces sound.

On one or two of these matters something further should be said. First, Kashmir. I arrived in Delhi at the New Year on the crest of the pleasureable excitement caused by the "cease-fire". When I left India six weeks later, quiet confidence still prevailed that the armistice will last and lead to a settlement.

There are several hurdles to be crossed, or skirted, before the goal can be reached. Of these the nearest is the plebiscite. It is really possible to hold a plebiscite which will reflect the free opinion at the peoples of the State? Even if it is, will that help? Suppose the result is to show that, say, 60 per cent. of the population want one thing and 40 per cent. another; is there any hope of pace if the whole of the territory is to go to one Dominion or the other? I did not find anyone who would give affirmative answers to these questions. It follows that the solution is partition of the State. Neither India nor Pakistan has yet made any public announcement in favour of partition; and it may be too early to expect it. But now the first step has been taken—the selection and appointment of the plebiscite administrator—discussion and negotiation should gradually shape an agreement that will work.

Next, Hyderabad. Though the administration is called military, I found no show of force in the city. Quasi-military operations continue in the two districts in the South-east corner of the State where Communist and Razakar gangsters are being rounded up after a brief domination of the countryside; but, elsewhere, order has been restored. The States Ministry of the Government of India, working through its own officials, of whom the Military Governor and the Chief Civil Administrator are the chief, has already gone far in changing the face of the State. The Nizam's surrender of his vast personal domain—a kingdom within a kingdom— is the first step in a process which will sweep away feudalism and the ascendancy of a small class. This is not to say that the substitution of any stable and efficient democracy can be foreseen. Hyderabad is well content with the "benevolent bureaucracy" of the moment, and will be fortunate if elections and constitution-making are indefinitely postponed. The continuance of the State is not certain; for it is made up of three racial fragments which came together by accident and have been held together by autocratic power; and already the demand is heard that they shall be absorbed in the appropriate linguistic Provinces of the future.

IN LINE WITH PROVINCES

In general the States are to be brought into line with the Provinces. Already many barriers have been broken down; the latest feat, performed a few weeks ago, is the union of all Rajasthan, which will cover an area almost as large as the largest of the Provinces. So far, so good. But the Provinces have had a pretty long apprenticeship in responsible government, whereas to the peoples of most of the States it will be a new adventure. Already one hears strange stories of the conduct of Congressmen elevated to Ministerial authority in some of the new Unions; and it will not be surprising if the process of trial and error among the successors of the autocratic Princes turns out at first to be mostly error. However near the model constitution which the Government of India is devising for the States its performance will depend on hands which at the best will be inexperienced. Paramouncty, more searching and resolute now than ever in the days of the British Raj, will have plenty to do if the States are to be preserved from chaos.

As regards external relations it would be remarkable if in UNO new cessation of recruitment during the war, the departure of the British and Muslim officials, and the drafting of many men to new duties of various kinds. If there is thus some deterioration even at the centre, in several of the Provinces decline in efficiency has already gone further. The Cabinet at the centre deservedly commands great respect—the more so because it contains Ministers who have never been Congress party-men. In the Provinces a record of civil disobedience and jail-going still seems to be the main qualification for office—in some of them the doctrine is in power—and the civil services, inadequate for the manning of machines which grow in complexity with every new control or welfare scheme, are further hampered by the interference of Congress politicians. This, at any rate, is what one hears in one large Province.

The record of the South Indian in his own country contrasts with the contribution he is making to the strength of the centre. Witness, for instance, the Governor-General, two of the principal Ministers, and those sons of Kerala whose prominence has inspired the jest abiut Menongitis at New Delhi.

During my tour I read a Reuter message from England suggesting that "business is dead" in India. This was strange news, as one found the yards full of coffee-curers handling a good crop, the tea factories and tile factories humming, and spinners working three shifts in mills that were idle a year ago. There is, no doubt, business and business; and while the established industries go on as usual the share markets are dead and money is not forthcoming for necessary expansion and new enterprise. Dr. Matthai, in introducing his budget on February 28th, spoke of the danger to India's economic life from inflation and a deep underlying fear of the future, affecting investment in Government loans and in industry. The investor's shyness is not surprising while he has in his ears the echoes of the Congress economic programme of a year ago; but already some parts of that have been smothered by the Government—for instance, the threat of early nationalisation of important industries. The Finance Minister who balances his budget after the country has weathered the storms of partition, provision for millions of refugees, the Kashmir "war", and an unprecedented shortage of food, has a right to claim that the finances of India are intrinsically sound.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

There are other facets of present-day India which do not sparkle so brightly. Administration, for instance. The civil services have done a marvellously fine job, especially that "corps d'elite" which is employed by the Central Government; but the weight of the tasks is almost overwhelming. Most of the men at the top are of excellent quality; but the administration has always been undermanned, and there are not enough trained men to do the work. Between the seniors and the promising young men now being recruited and trained for the Indian Administrative Service there are big gaps—due to the

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. Ikkanda Warrier, the Cochin Premier, expressed the hope that the Government schemes to increase production and make the state self-sufficient in food which would be completed in three years provided the necessary equipments and financial assistance by the centre were forthcoming.

The strike of between 150 and 200 employees of the office of the Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Hyderabad Government, which began yesterday as a protest against the shifting of their office from the Central Secretariat to "Erum Manzil to miles farther away, was called off today.

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The Nagpur police launched a vigorous drive against motorists at "reckless" speed within the city limits in contravention of the police and municipal regulations. During the last four days, 40 cases of violations of the motor vehicles rules were detected, a majority of them drivers of motor buses and tavis racing at high speed in excess of 30 miles per hour ignoring "fo slow" signals at important traffic junction and busy throughfares.

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Godse Points Out Contradictions In Badge's Statement

NO "STUFF" CARRIED TO DELHI

Denies Visit To Birla House On January 20

SIMLA, May 9 (A.P.I.): Arguing his appeal before the full Bench of the East Punjab High Court for the third day, today, Nathuram Godse, principal accused in the Mahatma Gandhi Murder Case, maintained that according to the Prosecution all the accused had no political motives in the conspiracy to murder Mahatma Gandhi.

Godse also denied his presence at Birla House at the time of the bomb explosion on January 20.

Pointing out a contradiction in Badge's statement, Godse said that Dixit Maharaj in his evidence had stated that Godse met him either on the evening of January 15 or on the morning of January 16 whereas Badge had stated that he was in Poona on January 16. Godse argued that there was no reason why Dixit Maharaj's statement should not be believed.

WHO TOOK THE "STUFF"?

Referring to the carrying of the "stuff" from Bombay to Delhi, Godse said that there was a contradiction of Dixit Maharaj's statement as to who took the "stuff". Madanlal and Karkare both left Bombay, reaching Delhi on January 17.

Their conduct, however, did not indicate that they had any "stuff" with them. Their arrival in Delhi on January 17 was, of course, an admitted fact. But the question to be considered was whether they were in possession of any "stuff".

According to Shantaram Amchekar, (prosecution witness), he travelled with Karkare and Madanlal in the same compartment from Bombay to Delhi. Although Amchekar was a stranger to Karkare and Madanlal, the latter, out of sympathy with him as he was a refugee from Sind, provided him accommodation in their room in Sharif Hotel, Delhi. Godse argued that had there been any conspiracy or had they been in possession of any "stuff" they would have never provided him accommodation in their room.

HE SAW NO "STUFF"

Amchekar in his evidence, had stated, Godse went on, that he did not see any "stuff" with Madanlal and Karkare. Amchekar had also admitted that the bedding in which the "stuff" was alleged to have been tied was used for sleeping in the compartment while coming from Bombay to Delhi.

Godse said that was of course, a point which could be argued on behalf of the prosecution. The point was that Karkare and Madanlal also carried a steel trunk with them from Bombay to Delhi and the key of that trunk was with Karkare. The prosecution might argue that the "stuff" might have been carried in the trunk.

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: "But there was no mention of the trunk in approver Badge's evidence.

Godse: Yes My Lord.

Continuing Godse said that if Karkare and Madanlal had any "stuff" with them they would not have accommodated even their friend in their room.

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: Amchekar was not even their friend but a stranger.

Godse: Yes, My Lord.

Godse added that according to Amchekar during their three days' stay in the hotel, Madanlal and Karkare had no such talks which could indicate the existence of any conspiracy.

Mr. Justice Bhandari: Your suggestion is that the "stuff" which was showed by Badge at the residence of Dixit Maharaj was not carried by Madanlal and Karkare to Delhi.

Godse: Yes, My Lord.

NO POLITICAL MOTIVE

Dealing with Gopal's presence in Delhi Godse said that according to the approver, when he (Badge) reached the Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan, Delhi, on January 19, Gopal was introduced to him for the first time by Madanlal. It was a strange thing that Badge who had stated that he had visited Godse's house many times, did not even know his younger brother (Gopal).

It was the first time that Gopal came into the picture. There was no evidence to show how and when Gopal came to Delhi. There was also no evidence to show why Gopal came to Delhi. Even according to the prosecution, all the accused had not got a political motive". What possible motive Gopal could have except that he is my brother. He has a good record of seven years service in the military. He has been overseas also. There is nothing on record to show that he was not fit for his job. He was not a member of any political party. He never took any interest in my politics. He was staying at Kirki. Hence there is nothing to show the possible motive which made Gopal to join the conspiracy".

Godse said that Amchekar in his statement had said that he saw Gopal for over two hours in the room of Karkare but could not say as to what Gopal and Karkare had talked for two hours in the Sharif Hotel at Delhi.

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: Amchekar did not even seek introduction with Gopal.

Godse: Yes, My Lord.

UNCORROBORATED EVIDENCE

Nathuram Godse said that Badge had stated in his evidence that Apte accompanied Badge and Shanker to Birla House on the morning of January 20 where Apte showed Badge the window with trellis work behind which Mahatma Gandhi used to sit. Apte took the measurements of the openings of the trellis work of the window with a piece of string and told Badge that through that opening a revolver shot could be fired and also a hand grenade could be thrown. That evidence, Godse argued, was absolutely uncorroborated. Apte and Badge had, according to the prosecution evidence, visited the servants quarters and also had taken a stroll there. Apte had written a note and given it to the gate-keeper stating that he wanted to see someone at Birla House. Mahatma Gandhi was staying there at the time and there must have been a number of people there. Yet none had deposed that Apte and Badge were at Birla House on the morning of January 20. If they were present there on that day at least someone could have said that some strangers had come to Birla House.

Godse contended at this stage that some witnesses were interrogated but still they were not produced in the witness box because they were not prepared to support the story of the approver.

VISITED PRAYER GROUND

It was an admitted fact, he added, that Badge had been to the prayer ground at Birla House on the evening of January 2. He might have seen the trellis work then. If he had observed in the morning he certainly would have asked Apte how it was possible to throw a hand-grenade and fire a revolver through the opening of the trellis work. It was not possible for a man of Badge's stature to throw a hand-grenade and fire a revolver through the trellis work at Mahatma Gandhi without the aid of a raised platform.

VISIT TO JUNGLE

Godse then referred to Badge's evidence regarding the visit of Apte, Gopal Godse, Badge and Shanker to the jungle behind the Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan to try out a revolver there, and said that Mehr Singh, the forest guard, had stated that he had seen four persons in the jungle on the morning of January 20. It was the contention of the defence that when Apte was brought to Delhi from Bombay on February 28, he was shown to Mehr Singh at the Tughlak Road Police Station, New Delhi. Apte had also complained to Mr. Oscar Brown that he was shown to Mehr Singh.

Mr. Justice Achruram: "It was rather strange that Mehr Singh was able to identify Apte, Gopal Godse, Badge and Shanker whom he had seen only for a few minutes.

Godse: "My Lord, there is every reason to disbelieve his evidence".

Dealing with the evidence of employees of the Marina Hotel, Delhi, Godse said that Kali Ram, bearer of the hotel, did not say that there were more than two persons in room No. 40 of Marina Hotel, but Govindram, another bearer of the hotel, had stated that he saw four persons in room No. 40. Except Govindram there was no other witness who could identify Badge and Gopal. Another employee of the Marina Hotel, Martin, had identified Karkare as the man who had stayed in his hotel for three or four days, that is, from January 17 to January 20.

ANOTHER CONTRADICTION

Godse then pointed out what he called a contradiction in Badge's statement to the police. He said that Badge had stated that he and Shanker took meals at Marina Hotel on the afternoon of January 2, while in his evidence before the Sessions Judge he had stated that they did not take their meals in Marina Hotel. Furthermore, one of the employees of the Marina Hotel had deposed that Badge and Shanker took their meals in their hotel on January 20. None came forward from the dining room of Marina Hotel either with a bill or to prove that he had seen Badge and Shanker there.

HOTEL STORY DISPROVED

Godse then referred to the evidence of Nain Singh, head bearer of Marina Hotel, and said that he had stated in his evidence that he had served extra teas in room No. 40 on January 20 but he could not identify those whom he had served extra tea. He, however, identified Karkare and Shanker along with a wrong man as the persons occupying room No. 40 in Marina Hotel. Godse argued that the presence of Shanker and Karkare was only possible when all the "conspirators" were there. If seven persons had been in room No. 40 of Marina Hotel in the afternoon of January 20 the head bearer of the hotel would not have said that he had seen only three persons there. He would, therefore, submit that none of the six witnesses of Marina Hotel had come forward even to indicate that Badge, Madanlal and Gopal had been to the hotel on the afternoon of January 20.

He would further submit that the story about the meeting in the Marina Hotel on January 20 did not only stand uncorroborated but stand disproved. "In the absence of any substantial explanation given by the prosecution the version given by me and Apte may be considered correct," said Godse.

TAXI DRIVER'S EVIDENCE

Nathuram Godse said Surjit Singh, taxi driver had stated in his evidence that he had taken, Narayan Apte, Gopal Godse, Badge and Shanger from Cannaught Place to Birla House on January 20 and had taken Apte, Nathuram Godse and Gopal and Shanker from Birla House to Cannaught Place whereas Badge had said that Surjit Singh took Apte, Nathuram Godse and Gopal Godse from Birla House to Cannaught Place.

Surjit Singh, he added, had not identified Shanker and so he was not in a position to say whether Shanker was in the car on January 20. Surjit Singh had stated that Gopal Godse was in the car on January 20 while another prosecution witness had stated that Gopal was at his hotel in Delhi at that time.

Apte had said in his statement, Godse added, that he had a car and he had gone to Birla House on January 20 in that car along with Badge and Shanker. Godse said that he and Apte were acquainted with men of very high status in Delhi who could give them a car. Surjit Singh, Godse continued, was under police obligation and he in return wanted to be useful to the police to some extent His car could be easily located and it was hard to believe that the police could not trace him for so many days.

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: You contend that neither Surjit Singh nor his taxi was used by you on January 20

Godse: Yes, that is all My Lord.

VISIT TO BIRLA HOUSE

Godse handed over plan of the site of Birla House to the judges for their examination and submitted that, apart from Surjit Singh, there were three prosecution witnesses with regard to his visit to Birla House on January 20 Those witnesses, he said, had testified that he (Godse) did not accompany Badge and others to Birla House but he told them that as he was not feeling well he could come later." If I was really sick and at the same time wanted to go to Birla House, preferably, I would have gone in the same taxi than making some other arrangements. If I was pretending, then I would not have gone there at all.

According to Badge and three Birla House witnesses, I reached Birla House about the same time when Badge and others reached. If that was so I must have gone by another taxi. This is one of the points which is to be considered by Your Lordships. So there is more possibility of my not going there."

Godse said that Sullochana, Hursingh and Chhotturam had testified to his presence at Birla House on January 20 and had identified him. He argued that since he was present on January 30 at Birla House, the identification of Godse by those three witnesses as to his presence at Birla House on January 20 was of no value.

Godse submitted that it was obvious that he was in the prayer ground on January 30 and the bomb explosion took place on January 20. It was but natural that had he been present at Birla House on January 20 he would not have gone there on January 30, especially when he had been seen by three or four persons.

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: "But you were bent upon doing your job."

Godse: "No My Lord. If I had been at Birla House on January 20 I would have selected some other place for my work. I would not have liked to be arrested before I had done my work."

Godse added that Mahatma Gandhi was ten minutes late at the prayer meeting on January 30 so he (Godse) would have taken his position at least 20 minutes before Gandhiji's arrival.

How could he be present at the prayer grounds 20 minutes before Gandhiji's arrival if he had been seen by some people on January 20.

No one would take a risk if he knew that some people had seen him previously and were after him.

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: "But you were determined in your plan."

Godse: "My Lord, I would have selected some other place."

Godse had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose for the day.

BOMBAY'S STREET-VENDORS

96. Foolscap-Paper-Walla

At the gates of every school, on the eve of examinations, you hear his piping voice: "Fools cyap; Fools cyap; write on this butter—no fail; all pass". There cannot be a better recommendation for his wares specially if a student has mislaid his text-books during the examination and is trusting to luck. The velvety sheets on sale bring luck, claims the vendor. When the sales slow down, he begins a new slogan: "If you have not learnt ganit (arithmetic), write bhoogol (geography) on this; No fail—all pass". Once the schools close for the vacation, he is compelled to find an alternative commodity but in a city where even "tambad mathi" (red earth) is saleable goods, there is scope for a street vendor with a spirit of adventure.

Sikhs Demand Punjabi Speaking Province

AMRITSAR, May 8. (API)—The Panthic Convention, which met here today, after four hours discussion, adopted a resolution demanding a separate Punjabi speaking province. The convention urged that East Punjab Province should be demarcated into a Punjabi speaking province on linguistic and cultural basis.

Col. Sir Buta Singh, former member of the Council of State and member of India's Wartime Defence Council, presided over the convention. Several prominent Sikh leaders attended.

Demands for the grant of political rights for Sikh backward tribes as those granted to Hindu backward classes and recognition of Punjabi written in Punjabi script as official and court language were also embodied in the resolution.

The resolution urged that Sikh minorities in the provinces and states other than East Punjab and Patiala and East Punjab States Union should be granted the same rights and privileges as other minorities in these areas. It also demanded adequate share for Sikhs in the services in provincial and central spheres and continuance of the present convention of providing party of representation to the Sikhs in th East Punjab Cabinet and one seat in the Central Cabinet.

The demand for a separate Punjabi-speaking province found general support and opposition speakers were hooted down.

The convention expressed appreciation of the service rendered by Master Tara Singh to the community and said that by keeping him in prison the Government was causing great harm to the country.

Opposing "any move direct or indirect to bring about merger of Patiala and East Punjab States Union with the East Punjab" a resolution said that "such devices proceed from communal bias".

The "inalienable right and obligation of Sikhs to congregate and deliberate and resolve on all matters vitally affecting the existence and welfare of the Panth in the Gurdwaras and takhts" was upheld by another resolution. It said that "any interference with this right cannot be tolerated by the Sikhs as it is direct interference with their religion.

HOLLYWOOD FILM ACTORS AS ART COLLECTORS

Many of America's foremost motion-picture actors are discriminating art collectors, notes the "Art Digest", a monthly magazine devoted to fine art in the United States and abroad. "Hollywood today has attained a position of national importance in art circles," the magazine declares. One of the finest private collections in the United States belongs to the Rumanian-born actor, Edward G. Robinson, who is now a citizen of the United States. A museum in his home exhibits the work of Utrillo, Matisse, Rouault, Cezanna and Corot.

Another collection belongs to Charles Laughton, a naturalized American citizen who first achieved a reputation as an actor in England. He has works by Rouault, Cezanne and Renoir. Laughton also is fond of Japanese prints.

Thomas Mitchell, another prominent actor, has a collection of 25 oil paintings, including works by Rembrandt, Chardin, Whistler, and Picasso, who has dedicated several paintings to the actor.

Merle Oberon owns numerous impressionist and post impressionist paintings. Claudette Colbert collects French impressionist paintings. Fanny Brice has a unique collection of drawings by children of many countries. Other collections are owned by Ann Sothern Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Greer Garson, Errol Flynn, Harpo Marx and others.

Many motion-picture directors are art lovers. Jean Renoir has many paintings, among them some by his famous father, the late Auguste. Director King Vidor, now a painter himself, has fine paintings by Sheeler, Wood, Benton, Sheets and other Americans. Joe Swerling, who writes for motion pictures, owns works by Mexican artists Rivera, Orozco and Siqueiros, and others.

ACTOR'S GIFT.

Joan Hersholt Danish-born American radio and motion-picture actor, announces that he is willing his famous collection of Hans Christian Anderson manuscripts and editions of children's stories to the U. S. Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. The gift will augment the Library's collection of 16,000 rare pieces of children's literature.

Among the extensive Hersholt collection are two of three known copies of Anderson's first book "Ungdomsforsog", published in Copenhagen in 1822. One of thew is the only autographed copy known to exist. There is also one of four or five known copies of the first edition of the "Fairy Tales", published between 1835 and 1842; and 30 presentation copies of Anderson books.

Other items include 14 fairy-tale manuscripts in the author's handwriting.

Hersholt was born in Copenhagen in 1886. He came to the United States in 1913. He has appeared in more than 450 American motion pictures. For 12 years, he has been heard throughout the United States as "Dr. Christian", in a radio serial of the same name.

Sharp Drop In Calcutta's Overseas Passenger Traffic

CALCUTTA, (UPA): The port of Calcutta witnesed a sharp drop in the volume of overseas passenger traffic passing through it during 1948, according to figures now available.

Some 18,700 ship's pasengers embarked last year at Calcutta for foreign destinations, as compared with 45,000 the year previous and 39,000 in 1946.

The steep drop may be attributed to the general unrest prevailing during the year under review in various South-East-Asia countries for which the great majority of Indians shipping at Calcutta are normally bound.

For instance, of 1947's total of 45,000 about 39,000 Indians sailed for Burma alone, while last year, owing to the disturbed state of the country, passengers for Rangoon fell to some 15,000 Malaya also registered a marked decline as destinational port in 1948.

Apart from Burma and Malaya, which are the main overseas territories to which travellers ship from Calcutta. other destinations abroad included Siam, Indo-China, China, Japan, Fiji, Australia, New Zealand, The USA, Canada, the UK, South Africa, East Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon.

Mixed Grill

DOUGLAS REED, in one of his books tells the story of an old man in a Berlin garden, who was attacked by honey bees. The fire-brigade had to be called in to rid the old man of the bees which insisted on making a hive in his beard.

Reed who spent 14 years as a foreign correspondent in Europe and covered Germany in the days of the Hitler terror, records this incident with particular glee. It was a scoop. He ends up with the comment that it was far better to chronicle the adventures of a man with bees in the beard than those of maniacs with bees in their bonnets.

But the bees of Muzaffarnagar seem to be more pertinacious than Berlin bees. According to the Muzaffarnagar correspondent of the "Leader" of Allahabad, there is a hive in a "jamun" tree on the Delhi-Rajapur-Mussorie Road. This have situated right in front of the bungalow of the District Magistrate, is causing a lot of trouble. The other day, as a man was going along the road on horseback, somebody disturbed the hive and they came down on the rider.

Strangely enough, in a crisis like that, the rider seems to have thought that his legs would carry him faster than the horse. So he jumped down and ran away. As for the horse, it seemed to have entirely lost its power of locomotion. The "Leader", report has it, that it was literally covered over with bees. The Executive officer of the Municipality, who was just emerging from District Magistrate's bungalow, raced away in his closed car and sent help from the Kamala Nehru gardens. "The blanketed gardeners rushed to the spot", the report runs, "but had to beat a hasty retreat before a fullscale enemy attack".

The report does not say what happened to the horse. Perhaps it is still standing there! Perhaps it is thinking that having a coat of bees is not as bad as having bees in the bonnet; because, someone surely had bees in his bonnet. Whether it is the correspondent, the unknown rider or the unnamed Executive officer, is more than I can say.

Gramblin

Execution Of Ganapathy Condemned

MADRAS, May 8, (A.P.I.): The citizens of Madras at a meeting today "strongly condemned" the action of the Malayan Government in executing Mr. S. R. Ganapathy, prominent labour leader "without even an open trial".

The meeting also condemned "the shooting down of another labour leader Mr. Veerasenan within a few hours of Ganapathy's execution.

Mr. K. G. Sivaswamy, President of the Madras Civil Liberties Union, presided.

The meeting in a resolution described these acts as "draconian, carried out deliberately to strike terror in the minds of labour to wean them from the freedom struggle and thus perpetuate colonial exploitation of Malaya by planter barons and tin magnates".

The resolution said: "The execution of S. R. Ganapathy after the close of the Commonwealth conference, the shooting of another labour leader, Veerasenan within a few hours of the hanging of Ganapathi, the killing of many Indians, the de the killing of many Indiansi the do out trial, the sentence of death on Sambasivam even against the divided opinion of the jury, the enforcement of death penalty for passessing arms and the scant reference in the British press to these cruelties are all clear indications of a definite campaign of violence and terrorism against friends of labour and freedom by the British colonial official".

The resolution expressed the people's admiration "for the glorious struggle of the Malayan people against the imperial colonial rule" and urged the Government of India "to revise its foreign policy and lead the freedom struggle in Malaya".

CALCUTTA CELEBRATES RABINDRA JAYANTI

Poet's Vision Of Beauty And Love And Mahatma's Ideal Of Truth Are Two Facets Of Same Thing

CALCUTTA, May 8. (API)—Presiding over a public meeting at the Calcutta University Senate Hall, held under the auspices of the All-India Rabindranath Memorial Committee, this evening Dr. Narendra Nath Law, Sheriff of Calcutta, said that Rabindranath's writings were now a national property. By his immortal pen he raised the status of India in the eyes of the world.

Dr. Law said that the poems of Ratindranath helped in rousing their patriotism His song "Jana-Gana-Mana" was now the national anthem of India. Long before the Congress took up the programme of removing untouchability, the poet had raised his voice against this evil. His dream was to make India independent, strong and united But the universality of his mind and his sense of oneness with the world made him popular with western countries. He preached the ideal of peace and goodwill to the world.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of Amrita Bazar Patrika, addressing a meeting held in south Calcutta under the auspices of the Bharati Tamil Sangham in connection with Rabindranath Birthday Celebration said that this celebration would be meaningless if they could not feel the influence of the poet's inspiring message in their day to day life and tried to live up to the ideal which he held before them in his immortal literary creations.

Mr. Ghosh said that Rabindranath the worshipper of beauty and love, and Mahatma Gandhi, the apostile of truth and non-violence, stood on the same ground, only their spheres of activity and manner of expression were different. The spiritual affinity of these two greatest sons of modern India drew them close to each other. Rabindranath's vision of beauty and Mahatmaji's ideal of truth and non-violence were only two facets of the same thing, realised by them through two different approaches. "If we can keep to the path of the Mahatma through the storm and stress of our day to day life, we would thereby fulfil the vision of Rabindranath", Mr Ghosh concluded.

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe There's Something Wrong With The Alphabet — By BUD FISHER

MUTT, AT LAST I MET THE RIGHT GIRL! WE'RE GONNA GET MARRIED!
REALLY? WHAT'S HER NAME?
NAME? GOSH I FORGET! I THINK IT STARTS WITH "M"
MILDRED, MARY, MARTHA, MOLLY, MYRNA-
NO, NOPE!
MARGARET, MAUDE MILLICENT, MAZIE, MAUREEN, MONA, MABLE, MARIE-
NO, NO, NO, NO.
NAMES
12-2-47
NOW I REMEMBER! IT'S EMMA!
Fisher

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